CMP-SPRCP-75-39

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

U.S

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
HONG KONG, B.C.C.

SEPTEMBER 23-26, 1975

U.I.C.C.
NOV 14 1975
LIBRARY

DISTRIBUTED BY:

NTIS
National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CMP-SPRCP-75-39

Survey of People's Republic of China Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong

No. 5940-5943
September 23-26, 1975

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

National Technical Information
Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
Springfield, Virginia 22151

TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN"

Analysis of "Carrying Out the Wish of Heaven" - by Yü Po 1

Help All the People Recognize Capitulationists 3

Make Full Use of Teaching Material by Negative Example - by Yü Hsing-shan and Chu Hai-p'ing 5

Comment on the Water Margin To Combat and Guard Against Revisionism - by Chang Ching-sung and Chang Shao-k'ang 6

Reproduced by
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
US Department of Commerce
Springfield, VA. 22151

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

Page

Learn with Unflagging Efforts and Fight Energetically - by Fan Ling 7

Comment on the Water Margin and Sum Up Historical Experience 9

CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO

Pitfalls Under the Cover of "Human Relationship" - by Hua Tsung-chien 11

STUDY OF THEORY

Forge Ahead After Learning of the Difficulties and Study Assiduously - by Li Hsi-yen 14

TIBET

Lhasa Garden Parties Celebrate Anniversary of Tibet Autonomous Region 16

Vice Premier Hua Kuo-feng Leaves Lhasa for Peking 17

PLA Units Stationed in Tibet Support Socialist Construction 18

Health Network Formed in Tibet 21

Vigorous Development of Education in Tibet 22

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

Varied Institutions of Higher Learning in Shanghai 25

SMALL HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATIONS

China Builds More Small Hydro-Electric Power Stations in Rural Areas 27

WORKER-DOCTORS

"Worker-Doctors" at a Peking Iron and Steel Company 29

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Vice Foreign Minister Ho Ying Gives Banquet in Honor of Algerian Delegation 30

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Algerian Delegation 31

Page

CHINA AND JAPAN

NPC Vice Chairman Meets Delegation of Exchange Association of World Youth and Juniors of Japan 31

Delegation of Exchange Association of World Youth and Juniors of Japan Leaves Peking 31

Early Conclusion of Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty Urged 32

CHINA AND KOREA

President Kim Il Sung Sees Performance of Chinese Performing Art Troupe 33

Korean Acrobatic Troupe Visits Shaoshan 34

CHINA AND MEXICO

Sino-Mexican Technical Cooperation Agreement Signed 35

China Presents Giant Pandas to Mexico 35

Chinese Giant Pandas Arrive in Mexico 36

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand National Youth Orchestra Arrives in Peking 37

Peking Reception Honors New Zealand National Youth Orchestra 37

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Which Is It--Wolf or Tiger? - Commentary by NCNA Correspondent . . . 38

Jen-min Jih-pao Article Exposes Moscow Brand of "Economic Cooperation" 40

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

President of Chinese Amity Association Meets and Fetes Sri Lanka Friend 43

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Ministers Meet with China's Trade Delegation 43

CHINA AND UNITED NATIONS

Chairman of Chinese Delegation Li Chiang Leaves New York for Home 44

Page

CHINA AND UNITED STATES

Delegation of State of Minnesota of USA Leaves for Home 44

US President Meets Chinese Delegation 45

Exhibits on Chinese Archaeological Finds Shipped Back to Peking . . . 46

Chinese Amity Association President Fetes American Friend Mrs. Lois Snow 46

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Visits Technical Exhibition of Federal Republic of Germany 46

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Chinese Delegation Leaves Peking for International Symposium 47

Chinese Delegate to 26th Congress of International Society of Surgery Leaves Peking 47

NATIONAL

CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN"

Can Capitulationists Be Embellished? - by Wei Ying-jung and Wu P'ei-chen 48

Study Marxism and Criticize Revisionism 50

EDUCATION OF YOUNG MINERS

Use the Party's Basic Line To Educate a New Generation of Miners . . 52

POLITICAL ECONOMY

Three Major Differences - by Chin Yüan 59

THIRD NATIONAL GAMES

Vice Premier Chen Hsi-lien Meets Foreign Visitors and Compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao at National Games 62

Chinese Third National Games Open Sept. 12 63

China's Third National Games Open Ceremoniously in Peking 65

Page

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Hails Opening of Third National Games 68

New Commemorative Stamps for Third National Games 71

AIR SERVICES

Air Service Inaugurated between Lanchow and Lhasa 72

EDUCATION

Good Educational Work in Remote Mountains County 73

COLLIERIES

North China's Kailuan Coal Mines Report High Production in Hot Summer Months 75

RELICS

Colored Star Atlas Found in Twelfth Century North China Tomb 77

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian-Chinese Friendship Society Holds Meeting of Activists 78

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Algerian Delegation 79

CHINA AND BULGARIA

New Chinese Ambassador to Bulgaria Leaves for Post 79

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Embassy in China Gives National Revolution Day Reception 80

CHINA AND FINLAND

Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Finnish President 81

CHINA AND GUINEA

Sino-Guinean Friendship Treaty Anniversary Marked in Conakry 81

Page

CHINA AND JAPAN

Cocktail Party Held in Tokyo for Visiting Peking Arts Troupe 82

Japanese Diet Member: Anti-Hegemonism Clause, Indispensable in Japan-China Treaty 83

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Malagasy President Receives Chinese Ambassador 83

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

China, Mauritius Sign Letters of Exchange on Agricultural Technical Cooperation 84

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Chinese Amity Association President Fetes Palestine Visiting Group 84

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking 85

Rwandan Minister Leaves Peking for Pyongyang 85

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: What Is "CMEA Economic Integration" All About? 86

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese President Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires 89

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Delegation Ends Visit to Sweden 90

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chairman of Heilungkiang Provincial Women's Federation Leaves Peking for Syria 90

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

First Ambassador of Upper Volta Arrives in Peking 91

Page

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Government Civil Aviation Delegation Leaves Peking for Federal Republic of Germany 91

West German Guests Leave Peking for Other Parts of China 92

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

New Chinese Ambassador to Yemen Arab Republic Leaves for Post 92

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Secretary-General Alexander Grey Zulu Arrives in Peking at Head of Zambian Friendship Delegation 93

List of Principal Members of Zambian Friendship Delegation 94

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

UPU International Bureau Director General Arrives in Peking 95

NATIONAL

SHANGHAI PETRO CHEMICAL COMPLEX

A Typical Example of What Is Both Fast and Good 96

Why Is the Chinshan Engineering Project Able to Make Fast and Good Progress? 98

"WATER MARGIN"

A Brief Introduction to Various Editions of Water Margin - by Hai Hsüeh 107

TIBET

Vice Premier Hua Kuo Feng Returns to Peking at Head of Central Delegation 110

THIRD NATIONAL GAMES

Competition Starts at China's Third National Games 110

AMATEUR WRITERS

Young Amateur Writers in East China County 112

Page

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

East China Province Builds Industry Fast 113

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER

First Chemical Fertilizer Plant in Tibet Goes into Production 116

DESERT SCHOOLS

A Commune School in Desert 117

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND CHAD

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets New Chad Ambassador to China 119

Peking Banquet Honors Chad Guests 119

CHINA AND EUROPE

Vice President of Chinese Academy of Sciences Meets and Fetes European Guests 120

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Ambassador to China Gives Reception To Mark Sino-Guinean Friendship Treaty Anniversary 120

CHINA AND HONG KONG AND MACAO

Peking Soiree Entertains Foreign Friends and Compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao to National Games 121

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friendship Youth Ship Delegation Visits Tientsin 121

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe Arrives in Shanghai 122

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Friends Leave China 124

China's Giant Pandas Handed Over to Mexico at Ceremony 124

Page

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand National Youth Orchestra Gives Concert in Peking 125

CHINA AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Chinese Government Official Representative Calls on Papua New Guinea Vice Chief Minister 126

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Comrade Chi Teng-kuei Meets Romanian Goodwill Visiting Group 126

CHINA AND SOUTH AFRICA

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets and Fetes Delegation of Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania 127

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Exposes Malik's Lie 127

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Chinese Ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago Presents Credentials 129

Chinese Ambassador Calls on Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago 130

CHINA AND UN

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Entertains UN Deputy Secretary-General and Mrs. Guyer 130

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets First Ambassador of Upper Volta to China 131

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Holds Talks with Secretary-General Alexander Grey Zulu 131

Chairman of NPC Standing Committee Chu Teh Meets Zambian Goodwill Delegation 131

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Grand Banquet for Secretary-General A.G. Zulu and Zambian Goodwill Delegation 132

Page

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Speaks on Excellent Situation in Africa 133

Secretary-General A.G. Zulu Warmly Praises Zambia-China Friendship 135

NATIONAL

CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN"

Commenting on Capitulationist Sung Chiang - by Po Ch'ing 137

Sung Chiang's Capitulationist Line and Loyalty to the Throne - by Wen Kung 144

Three Dreams in Water Margin - by Yen Feng 149

HAPPINESS

The Happiest People - by Sha Ching 152

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LEARNING FROM TACHAI

National Conference on Learning from Tachai Opens in Hsiyang County 154

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Some New Results of Scientific Research by Chinese Academy of Sciences 157

MINING INDUSTRY

China Develops Mining Industry in Support of Steel Production 159

RUSTICATION AND EDUCATED YOUTH

Middle School Graduates in Northeast China Province Settle in Countryside 161

COMMUNIE-RUN CLASSES FOR ADULTS

People's Commune Runs Senior Primary School Classes for Adults . . . 163

DROUGHT

How People in North China Province Have Overcome Serious Drought 164

Page

STOCKBREEDING

Prosperous Stockbreeding Team in Tibet 168

SMALL HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATIONS

Former Slaves in South West China Build Small Hydroelectric Power Stations 169

THIRD NATIONAL GAMES

New World Record in Women's Pistol Event at Chinese National Games 171

SPORTS

Sports Among China's Minority Nationalities 172

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Delegation Leaves Peking for Japan 174

CHINA AND CANADA

President of Chinese Friendship Association Meets Canadian Friends 174

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for HOme 175

CHINA AND EUROPE

NPC Vice Chairman Ulanfu Meets Professor W.K. Jentschke and Party 175

Vice Premier Chang Chun-chiao Meets J. Ivens and M. Loridan 176

Liao Cheng-chih Fetes Joris Ivens and Marceline Loridan 176

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friendship Youth Ship Delegation Leaves Peking for HOme 177

Peking Arts Troupe Gives Premiere in Tokyo 178

NPC Vice Chairman Nieh Jung-chen Meets Japanese Friend Kyuzo Nakagishi 179

Page

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Performing ARts Troupe Leaves Pyongyang for Home 179

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Gives Reception for Visit of Chinese Performing Arts Troupe 180

Chinese Performing Arts Troupe Back in Peking 182

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand National Youth Orchestra Leaves Peking 182

CHINA AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Chinese Government Official Representative Calls on Papua New Guinea Chief Minister 183

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Receives Chinese Delegation 183

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Acrobatic Troupe Concludes Visit to Sweden 184

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian Journalists Delegation Arrives in Peking 184

Syrian Journalists Delegation Feted in Peking 185

CHINA AND TANZANIA AND ZAMBIA

Tanzanian and Zambian Government Delegations Welcomed at Peking Banquet 186

CHINA AND THAILAND

Peking Banquet in Honor of Royal Family Delegation from Thailand 189

CHINA AND UN

Chairman of Chinese Delegation to UN General Assembly Special Session Returns to Peking 189

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

First Ambassador of Upper Volta to China Presents Credentials to NPC Chairman Chu Teh 190

Page

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Government Civil Aviation Delegation Arrives in West Germany 190

Franz-Josef Strauss Arrives in Peking 191

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Distinguished Zambian Guests ATtend Peking Soiree 191

Secretary-General A.G. Zulu and Other Distinguished Zambian Guests in Peking 192

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Chinese Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Meets Director General of International Bureau of Universal Postal Union 193

* * *

Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in People's Republic of China newspapers or releases emanating from PRC news agencies.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

September 23, 1975 No. 5940

****
* NATIONAL *
****

CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN"

Analysis of "Carrying Out the Wish of Heaven"

by

Yü Po (宇 波)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 5, 1975)

After the death of Ch'ao Kai, Sung Chiang promptly unfurled the banner of "carrying out the wish of Heaven."

Where did this banner of Sung Chiang come from? The book Water Margin deliberately gives this a mystical look. First, the Mystical Goddess of Paradise verbally bade him, "You can carry out the wish of Heaven." Later, on a stone tablet dropping from the skies, there were also engraved the words, "Carrying out Heaven's wish." In short, this was the order and assignment given to Sung Chiang by Heaven. Actually, "carrying out the wish of Heaven" was after all artifically created by man. The Water Margin merely draws help from divinity and gives it a halo of holiness so as to make it look more deceptive.

What Sung Chiang called "Heaven" was but another name for the feudal system and the emperor. What he called "wish" was but the way of feudalism and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. When giving Sung Chiang her bidding, the Mystical Goddess of Paradise had made it very clear that "carrying out the wish of Heaven" meant that "in all affairs be honest and upright, and in official affairs support the emperor and tranquilize the people." Translated into modern language, it means that as the chieftain of the insurgent army at Liangshanpo, you must be the leading goat in capitulating to the Emperor of Great Sung, and as the subject of the Emperor of Great Sung, you must whole-heartedly serve him as a good vassal.

Chairman Mao points out, "The Water Margin is against corrupt officials only, but not against the emperor." Under the slogan of "carrying out the wish of Heaven," Sung Chiang was only against corrupt officials, but

not against the emperor. As he saw it, the empire was thrown into disorder by the ministers and generals who rebelled against their monarch or collaborated with the enemy, but the emperor was "extremely holy and wise." The Water Margin not only does not oppose the emperor, but also does not oppose many "good landlords" and "honest officials." The novel has portrayed many "good landlords" and "honest officials." The "Yellow-Face Buddha" of the Nothing-To-Do Army was a "good landlord" who "built bridges and paved roads, made idols and gave alms to monks, gave help to those in danger and predicament and gave relief to the poor." Sung Chiang himself was also such a "good landlord" and "honest official." It can be seen from this that "carrying out the wish of Heaven" calls for a unified empire formed by the emperor of the Chao family down to the so-called "good landlords" and "honest officials." The emperor is the general representative of the feudal rule, the feudal officials are the tools of feudal rule, and the landlord class is the exploiting class. The talk about so-called "good landlords" and "honest officials" is all deceitful.

It is a contradiction for one whose objective position is in the peasants' insurgent army to be honest and upright and to support the emperor and tranquilize the people. This contradiction is irreconcilable. He has either to persist in "carrying out the wish of Heaven" and capitulate to the emperor or to forsake this slogan and turn toward the revolution. It must be one of the two. Since Sung Chiang persists in "carrying out the wish of Heaven," he necessarily has to translate his capitulationist wish of "merely waiting for pardon and amnesty from the imperial court" into the humiliating practical action of begging on his knees for amnesty.

Chairman Mao points out, "As soon as Sung Chiang surrenders, he goes to fight Fang La." It was precisely under the slogan of "carrying out the wish of Heaven" that after Sung Chiang accepted the offer of amnesty, he went to fight Fang La--the bandit who did not "carry out the wish of Heaven." And these "bandits" that did not "carry out the wish of Heaven" were precisely the peasants' insurgent armed forces that truly upheld the revolution. Sung Chiang's "carrying out the wish of Heaven" had not brought and would not bring about the downfall of corrupt officials like Kao Ch'iu. He finally went along with Kao Ch'iu and wiped out Fang La's peasant insurgent army "with one heart and one mind."

"Carrying out the wish of Heaven" advocated by the Water Margin is a banner of the capitulationist faction. Its essence is to serve as vassals and accomplices for the reactionary feudal rulers.

* * *

Help All the People Recognize Capitulationists

by

the workers' theory study group of Shanghai
Hutung Shipyard

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 7, 1975)

In the heat wave of enthusiasm for the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the September 4 editorial of Jen-min Jih-pao has transmitted the important instruction of the great leader Chairman Mao on the criticism and discussion of Water Margin. We of the workers' theory study group of the Shanghai Hutung Shipyard have joined with the workers of the shipyard to carry out serious study and discussion and deeply realized that the unfolding of criticism and discussion of the Water Margin is another important struggle on the political and ideological front in China, a component of the implementation of Chairman Mao's important instruction on studying theory and combating and guarding against revisionism, and is of great and profound significance to our Party and our people for maintaining Marxism, opposing revisionism and maintaining Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to the end both at the present and in the future and both in this century and the next.

Chairman Mao recently pointed out, "The merit of the book Water Margin lies precisely in the portrayal of capitulation. It serves as a teaching material by negative example to help all the people recognize capitulationists." Chairman Mao also said, "Water Margin is against corrupt officials only, but not against the emperor. It excludes Ch'ao Kai from the 108 people. Sung Chiang pushes capitulationism, practices revisionism, changes Ch'ao's Chü-i Hall /Chamber of Assembly for Justice/ to Chung-i Hall /Hall of Loyalty and Justice/, and accepts the offer of amnesty and enlistment. Sung Chiang's struggle against Kao Ch'iu is a struggle waged by one faction against another within the landlord class. As soon as he surrenders, Sung Chiang goes to fight Fang La."

Chairman Mao's instruction has exposed the essence of Water Margin and the true features of Sung Chiang, and pointed out the correct orientation for our criticism and discussion of Water Margin. This Sung Chiang who is embellished with every effort by the Water Margin practices revisionism and capitulationism, and is definitely not a so-called "outstanding leader of the peasant uprising" but a mercenary of the moribund feudal dynasty on the decline. He definitely is not a revolutionary, but a capitulationist who has wormed his way into the revolutionary ranks.

The exposure and criticism of this ancient capitulationist Sung Chiang can help us recognize the vicious features of such modern capitulationists as Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. All people who want to practice revisionism invariably want to practice capitulationism. On our shipbuilding front, for the sake of pushing the revisionist line and restoring capitalism Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao desperately opposed the great policy of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" set forth by Chairman Mao. They vainly

attempted to strangulate China's own shipbuilding industry and again and again advocated the fallacy that "building ships is not as good as buying ships and buying ships is not as good as chartering ships." Is not their blind faith in foreign things an exhibition of capitulationism? We must make full use of the Water Margin, this teaching material by negative example, to sum up the lessons of historical experience and to see clearly the features of the capitulationists.

Recently, by grasping revolution and promoting production and by holding the hammer with one hand and the pen with the other, our workers' theory study group has, together with the workers of the whole shipyard, gone all out in the construction of big ships and taken an active part in the criticism and discussion of the Water Margin.

Under the leadership of Party organizations at all levels, many theory study groups of the shipyard and workshops have set up study classes for the criticism and discussion of the Water Margin. Within the short period of several days, scores of articles commenting on the Water Margin have been written throughout the shipyard. The theory study groups of some workshops have also publicized problems in the criticism and discussion of the Water Margin to the masses. Some workshops have placed the utterances of Sung Chiang, Wu Hsün and Lin Piao in sharp contrast for criticism. A situation seething with enthusiasm for the criticism and discussion of the Water Margin has appeared in the whole shipyard.

We are determined to study conscientiously and acquaint ourselves thoroughly with Chairman Mao's instruction, actively develop the criticism and discussion of the Water Margin, draw lessons from this teaching material by negative example, sum up the historical experience, criticize deeply the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and fight for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

Make Full Use of Teaching Material by Negative Example

by

Yü Hsing-shan (于兴善) and Chu Hai-p'ing (朱海平)
of the guard company in front of Tienanmen

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 7, 1975)

The September 4 editorial of Jen-min Jih-pao has transmitted the important insturction of the great leader Chairman Mao on the criticism and discussion of Water Margin. We have seriously studied Chairman Mao's instruction, and learned a profound lesson. We are determined to take an active part in the criticism and discussion of the Water Margin and throw ourselves into another momentous struggle on the political and ideological front in China.

Chairman Mao points out, "The merit of the book Water Margin lies precisely in the portrayal of capitulation. It serves as a teaching material by negative example to help all the people recognize capitulationists." Chairman Mao's instruction has exposed the reactionary essence of the capitulationist line publicized and extolled by the Water Margin and exposed the false image created by the author of the Water Margin and people praising it in the past several hundred years. It has also restored the true look of the Water Margin and this capitulationist Sung Chiang. In accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction, we must make full use of the Water Margin, this teaching material by negative example, to enable all the people to recognize what capitulationists are. This is of momentous and far-reaching significance toward maintaining Marxism, opposing revisionism and carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line through to the end.

The book Water Margin "has become famous because it takes amnesty as the central theme." The purpose of the author of the Water Margin was to portray the offer of amnesty and enlistment. The reason that the Water Margin was taken seriously and praised by some people of the landlord class was that it had portrayed the offer of amnesty and enlistment. Today, the Water Margin is still useful to the proletariat and the broad masses of revolutionary people as a teaching material by negative example.

We are guards by the side of Chairman Mao and loyal defenders of the great socialist motherland. We not only must undergo proper training to acquire skills for slaying the enemy, but must also be ready at all times to annihiliate any enemy who dares to attack us. Moreover, we must study more thoroughly Chairman Mao's theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must take Chairman Mao's instruction as our weapon, and in the course of commenting on the Water Margin, this teaching material by negative example, we must sum up the historical experience, strive to raise our ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and persevere in the struggle for combating and guarding against revisionism.

* * *

Comment on the Water Margin To Combat and Guard against Revisionism

by

Chang Ching-sung (张劲松), worker-peasant-soldier student, and Chang Shao-k'ang (张少康), teacher, of the Department of Chinese, Peking University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 7, 1975)

We have studied the important instruction of the great leader Chairman Mao on the criticism and discussion of Water Margin with the greatest excitement. Chairman Mao profoundly points out, "The merit of the book Water Margin lies precisely in the portrayal of capitulationism. It serves as a teaching material by negative example to help all the people recognize capitulationists." Chairman Mao's instruction has exposed the reactionary essence of capitulationism publicized and extolled by the Water Margin and pointed out that this book could be used as a teaching material by negative example to help people recognize capitulationists.

Actually, how should we evaluate the Water Margin? Chairman Mao's instruction has clearly pointed out the orientation to us. In the past, some people described the Water Margin, which propagated capitulationism, as "a saga of peasant revolution" and described Sung Chiang, this landlord element who wormed his way into the ranks of peasant uprisings as a "hero" of the peasant uprising, thus confounding the fundamental difference between the revolutionary peasants and the vassals and obliterating the principled line of demarcation between the revolutionary line and the capitulationist line. Such an important question of right and wrong absolutely cannot be stood on its head, but must be thoroughly understood. In accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction, we must correctly analyze and evaluate this book Water Margin, learn to distinguish in the complex struggle between the correct line and the incorrect line, maintain Marxism and oppose revisionism.

We revolutionary teachers and students on the educational front must properly study and comprehend Chairman Mao's important instruction on the criticism and discussion of the Water Margin, and together with the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, actively take part in the criticism and discussion of the Water Margin, throw ourselves into this important struggle on the political and ideological front, and be staunch fighters in combating and guarding against revisionism.

* * *

Learn with Unflagging Efforts and Fight Energetically

by

Fan Ling (范 泠) of the Institute of Literature,
Department of Philosophy and Social Sciences,
Chinese Academy of Sciences

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 7, 1975)

The September 4 editorial of the Jen-min Jih-pao "Unfold the Criticism and Discussion of Water Margin" has transmitted the important instruction of the great leader Chairman Mao on the criticism and discussion of the Water Margin. As a research worker in classical Chinese literature, I firmly endorse this instruction of Chairman Mao and am resolved to implement it in my future research work.

We must persist in using the concept of class struggle and the method of class analysis to criticize and discuss classical literature and implement the principle of "making the past serve the present." Chairman Mao has pointed out, "The merit of the book Water Margin lies precisely in the portrayal of capitulationism. It serves as a teaching material by negative example to help all the people recognize capitulationists." This calls for the use of the book Water Margin, this teaching material by negative example, to conduct education in class struggle and the two-line struggle for the people and to learn to distinguish between the correct line and the incorrect line and recognize the capitulationists in the complex struggle. For the sake of pushing his revisionist and capitulationist line, this capitulationist Sung Chiang in the Water Margin, by playing a double-game and practicing conspiracy and intrigue to split up the revolutionary ranks, and secretly work in collusion with the representative figures of the ruling class in power, has betrayed the peasant revolution. All these activities of this ancient capitulationist can help us recognize the repulsive features of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, the revisionist chieftains and modern capitulationists.

For more than thirty years, I have all along been engaged in the work of studying classical literature, but I have not made proper use of the Marxist viewpoint to analyze and appraise classical literary works. Before the publication of Chairman Mao's instruction, my view toward this book Water Margin was incorrect. I had erroneously thought that the Water Margin was a fine classical novel eulogizing the peasant uprising. I also was unable to make use of the concept of class struggle and the two-line struggle to analyze and criticize Sung Chiang. Chairman Mao's instruction has swept away the fog of doubt before my eyes and enabled me to understand that this book Water Margin is for publicizing and extolling capitulationism and has seriously distorted the peasant uprising. Sung Chiang in the Water Margin practices revisionism and capitulationism and is a mortal enemy of the peasant revolution.

The unfolding of the criticism and discussion of the Water Margin in the newspapers and magazines at present is another important struggle on the political and ideological front in China. I am determined to play an

active part in the struggle. In the struggle, I will study and acquaint myself more thoroughly with Chairman Mao's instruction on the criticism and discussion of the Water Margin, learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers as well as from other professional theorists, conscientiously transform my world outlook, raise my awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, and try to use my own trifling strength to do a bit of useful work for the people.

* * *

Comment on the Water Margin and Sum Up Historical Experience

by

the poor and lower-middle peasant theory study group
of Hsinghuo Commune, Ch'aoyang ch'ü,
Peking Municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 7, 1975)

"The merit of the book Water Margin lies precisely in the portrayal of capitulation. It serves as a teaching material by negative example to help all the people recognize capitulationists." Chairman Mao's instruction has profoundly exposed the reactionary essence of the Water Margin in publicizing and extolling capitulationism. At present, the unfolding of the criticism and discussion of the Water Margin is another important struggle on the political and ideological front and a component of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the study of theory and combating and guarding against revisionism. In firm response to the call of Chairman Mao, we poor and lower-middle peasants are determined to throw ourselves actively into this struggle.

The Water Margin diguises this capitulationist Sung Chiang as a hero and embellishes the capitulationist line as the correct line. This is the greatest distortion of peasant uprisings in Chinese history.

In feudal society, unable to stand the practice of cruel oppression and exploitation by the landlord class, the broad masses of Chinese peasants constantly rose in revolt and whipped up one armed struggle after another. From Ch'en Sheng and Wu Kuang to the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo, hundreds of peasant revolutionary wars of all sizes have written in the annals of China an inspiring paean with a vigorous spirit that stirs even the mountains and rivers. In the violent class struggle, they charged forward to take enemy positions and forged fearlessly ahead, thus embodying the dauntless heroic spirit of "fearing neither heaven nor earth, and daring to unhorse the emperor." Although these peasant uprisings at that time had neither the new productive forces and the new relations of production nor a new class force and the leadership of an advanced political party and were doomed to defeat, they buffeted to varying degrees the feudal rule and pushed forward the development of productive forces in society. Just as Chairman Mao has pointed out, "The class struggles of the peasants, the peasant uprisings and peasant wars constituted the real motive force of historical development in Chinese feudal society."

In the Water Margin, this capitulationist Sung Chiang flaunts the banner of "carrying out the wish of Heaven," opposes only corrupt officials but not the emperor, accepts the offer of amnesty and enlistment, and goes off to suppress the peasant uprisings. There is not the least shadow of a hero of peasant uprising in such a renegade guilty of terrible crimes.

Mr. Lu Hsün pointed out, "The revolution ended probably due to the infiltration of opportunists. This also meant that its inside had

been eaten through by worms." Why would the vigorous and dynamic cause of the peasant revolution at Liangshanpo take the road of accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment? The revolutionary cause was ruined because such landlord elements as Sung Chiang had wormed their way into the revolutionary ranks to carry out conspiracy and intrigue in a big way and practice capitulationism, and the revolutionaries were unable to discover them.

The counter-revolutionary road of Sung Chiang clearly shows that those who practice revisionism are bound to become capitulationists and the lackeys of the reactionaries. Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao were precisely this kind of capitulationists. Should they come to power, they certainly would rely on the landlord and the bourgeois classes at home and capitulate to Soviet social-imperialism abroad, pick up their butcher knife and savagely suppress the revolutionary people.

"Historical experience merits attention." We poor and lower-middle peasants must conscientiously study and acquaint ourselves with Chairman Mao's instruction on the criticism and discussion of the Water Margin, draw lessons from this teaching material by negative example, sum up the historical experience and improve our ability to recognize the capitulationists. Through the criticism and discussion of the Water Margin, we must further criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao, adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and carry the socialist revolution through to the end.

* * *

CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO

Pitfalls Under the Cover of "Human Relationship"

- repudiation of Lin Piao's fallacy of "human relationship is more important than the law of the land"

by

Hua Tsung-chien (华宗鉴) of a certain unit of the PLA

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 15, 1975)

Chapter IV of the Dream of the Red Chamber contains this story: The "foolish tyrant" Hsüeh P'an, because of the intense bidding over a slave girl, "relied on his wealth and influence" and had Feng Yüan beaten to death. The Feng family "instituted legal proceedings against him for a year, but there was no one willing to hand down a decision." Later, Chia Yü-ts'un came across this case when he took office. Taking the advice of the Gourd Monk of Hsiaomentzu he "played favoritism, bent the law, and recklessly made a decision to close the case." This enabled the killer to go free, and Feng Yüan really "suffered a grave injustice." Through the lips of the Gourd Monk, Ts'ao Hsüeh-hsüan had profoundly revealed the "secrets" of the corrupt official world of the feudal society. These bureaucrats of all ranks were provided with "the shield for the protection of officials." They sheltered one another and ganged up for an objective. For the sake of "goodwill" and "face" they could write off a murder case with a single stroke of the pen. Such things as "law of the land" and "law of the state" were only tools used by the ruling class for oppressing the broad masses of laboring people. The reading of this is enough to make people very angry.

However, Lin Piao, this big careerist and conspirator who neither read books nor the daily press and had no learning whatsoever, was in complete rapport with the "secrets" of the old official world. He cast forth the reactionary fallacy that "human relationship is more important than the law of the land," thus revealing that his trash was completely identical to those of the Gourd Monk and Chia Yü-ts'un.

What Lin Piao called "human relationship" is a market quotation for capitalist commodity exchange. When you give him a certain amount of benefit, he also gives you a certain amount of advantage. They take care of one another, meet the wish of one another, and completely ignore Party discipline and state law of the proletariat. The relations between people are thus turned into the bald relations of commodities.

Lin Piao and company precisely made use of this veil of warm-heartedness called "human relationship" to vigorously carry out illegal transactions for the restoration of capitalism. Under the cover of "human relationship" they looked upon position and power as commodities, conferred offices and made promises, and used "high titles," "rich emoluments" and "important posts" to corrode the cadres. Under the cover of "human relationship," they threw away the line and general and specific policies of the Party and

fostered "loyalty" to Lin Piao and his son. Under the cover of "human relationship," they used the pretext that "minor irregularities are harmless" to protect the bad people and recruit sworn confederates, and pieced together counter-revolutionary "flotillas" of all sizes. For the sake of meeting the insatiable personal greed of the bourgeois upstarts of Lin Piao and company they robbed others by hook or by crook in the name of "human relationship" and there was no limit to their evil ways. Under the signboard of "human relationship," and evil things perpetrated by Lin Piao and company exceeded by far those perpetrated by the distinguished officials and prominent men of feudal society such as Chia Yü-ts'un.

This teacher by negative example Lin Piao has posed us with a sharp question: How are we going to make correct use of the functions and powers in our hands? Should we build the Party to serve the public or for personal ends? Should we adhere to principle or play favoritism and bend the law? This is a tit-for-tat struggle between the two kinds of ideology and world outlook of the proletariat and the bourgoeisie and a major question bearing on whether we are fighters for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat or have degenerated into new bourgeois elements. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the series of general and specific policies and laws drawn up by our Party and state represent the fundamental interests of the proletariat and the broad masses of laboring people. It was precisely because of this that they were frenziedly opposed by Lin Piao and company. They applied this corrupt "secret" of the official world of the old society -- "human relationship is more important than the law of the land" -- in the revolutionary ranks precisely for instigating those degenerated elements and new bourgeois elements to more recklessly and unscrupulously sabotage the policies and laws of the Party and state and to oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat. Lin Piao and his kind vainly attempted to use bourgeois "human relationship" to sabotage Party discipline and state law of the proletariat. We definitely do not agree to this.

As revolutionary fighters of the proletariat, we should maintain the Party spirit of the proletariat, take a firm revolutionary stand, and be models in firmly and consistently adhering to the policies and laws of the Party and state. Things that correspond to the principles and interests of the proletariat and the policies and laws of the Party and the state must be firmly and properly carried out. On the contrary, no matter how thick "human relationship" is and how big the "face," we also must offer firm resistance and can never barter away Party principles in private transactions. Otherwise, we shall fall into the traps set by the bourgeoisie.

In the chapter "The Gourd Monk Delivers Judgment on the Gourd Case" we also notice that when Chia Yü-ts'un pretended to express the thought that he might have "for personal reason bent the law" and misused the "trust of the Emperor," the Gourd Monk said, "This does not work in the present day world!" This single line has shown that society at that time was beyond remedy. Yes, in the decadent feudal society fraught with extreme egoism, the law was for the officials to protect and shelter one another. The saying that "if a prince breaks the law, he will receive the same punishment as the common people" has all along been a lie for hoodwinking people.

However, because the proletarian policies and laws in the society of the dictatorship of the proletariat represent the interests of the broad masses of laboring people and reflect their revolutionary aspiration and demand, they have created a comprehensive precondition for us to thoroughly abolish the old customs and bad habits, observe discipline and abide by the law. Many leading cadres have, through abolishing the idea of bourgeois rights, and working with one mind for the public without playing favoritism, also set a fine example for us. We must humbly learn from these comrades, carry forward the glorious traditions of our Party and our army, assiduously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, thoroughly criticize Lin Piao's reactionary preaching that "human relationship is more important than the law of the land," and fight valiantly to the end for defending the basic line and policies of the Party, opposing and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

STUDY OF THEORY

Forge Ahead After Learning of the Difficulties and Study Assiduously

by

Li Hsi-yen (李锡炎)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 13, 1975)

On the first anniversary of the uprising of the Paris Commune, i.e., March 18, 1872, the great teacher of revolution Marx wrote a short but energetic, sharp and forceful preface to the French edition of Capital, Volume I at the request of Maurice Lachatre, a participant in the Paris Commune and publisher of the book. Whenever we encounter difficulties in studying revolutionary theory, as we read this preface, a warm current surge into our hearts and gives us the strength to forge ahead after learning of the difficulties and to study assiduously.

Marx wrote the preface to the French edition Capital Volume I at a time shortly after the failure of the Paris Commune. However, the French workers were not despondent because of this. On the contrary, they seriusly studied revolutionary theory and summed up the historical experience of the Paris Commune. At that time, in the process of studying Marxist theory, because their theoretical groundwork was rather poor, some of the French workers found it difficult to read Marx's Capital, and especially to understand that scientific analytical method of Marx unknown before. Some workers were eager to find out the conclusion and craved for knowledge of the link between the general principle and questions of direct concern to them. Marx opportunely and accurately laid hold of this ideological tendency of the French workers in the course of studying revolutionary theory and said seriously and thoughtfully, "This is a disadvantage I am powerless to overcome, unless it be by forewarning and forearming those readers who zealously seek the truth. There is no royal road to science, and only those who do not dread the fatiguing climb of its steep paths have a chance of gaining its luminous summits." This well-known saying is a genuine portrayal of the painstaking and serious spirit of Marx in studying revolutionary theory as well as the valuable experience of Marx which teaches us to seriously study revolutionary theory with no fear of hardship.

Marx worked with devoted labor for forty years in order to write the book, Capital. When recalling Marx's strenuous study and assiduous work, Liebknecht thus wrote, "In his private library, Marx keeps over a thousand books which he has diligently collected over a long time in his life-long research work. But these books are not enough for his use. For many years, he has been a regular visitor to the reading room of the British Museum. He holds in high esteem the library there." "Although he goes to bed late, he always gets up at 8 or 9 in the morning every day. Having finished a cup of black coffee and after reading the newspaper, he goes to his own study to work till two or three o'clock in the morning." Marx himself also said that he was fighting for the system of eight hours of work for the broad masses of workers, but his own working hours were

several times eight hours. Marx often studied theory and engaged himself in writing even when he was indisposed. His famous Critique of the Gotha Program was written while he was sick in disregard of the doctor's advice and discouragement. Marx was really able to study and struggle without a break during his life. Even one minute before his heart stopped beating, he was still assiduously studying and engaged in theoretical research work.

For the emancipation of the proletariat and all mankind, the revolutionary teacher originated the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. He studied so assiduously and worked so selflessly. How admirable this revolutionary spirit is! How worthwhile it is for us to learn this revolutionary spirit! As the revolutionary teacher originated for us the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat with so much painstaking effort and created such good conditions for study today, what excuses do we still have for not assiduously studying the revolutionary theory? Could a revolutionary fighter with the awareness of the two-line struggle embrace no deep proletarian passion for the study of revolutionary theory?

In the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, in response to Chairman Mao's call that "we should read some more Marxist-Leninist works," many comrades have gained very good results by forging ahead after learning of the difficulties and studying assiduously. However, there are still some comrades who, in the course of studying theory, would take a "detour" when encountering a little difficulty and skip past the parts they are unable to understand. When one theory is not understood, they look at another, and when that theory is not understood, they change to another. To study in such a superficial manner would reap little even when they have gone through the whole book. Therefore, they would despondingly come to the conclusion that "the study of theory is not for us," and that "as our theoretical groundwork is poor, it is not possible for us to learn it." All these ways of thinking and doing things are, in the final analysis, due to the "fear of hardship."

There is indeed the question of "difficulty" in the study of theory, but an important cause of such "difficulty" is that we have studied too few of the writings by Marx and Lenin at ordinary times and that our theoretical groundwork is poor. Precisely because of this, we need all the more to study assiduously. In the course of study, whether or not we are afraid of "difficulties" or study intensively is not simply a question of level of understanding but more importantly, a question of attitude toward study. If we adopt the correct attitude of studying for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we would gnaw at and delve into theories no matter how difficult they are. On the contrary, if we look upon study as a burden or as something dispensable, then the standard of study is bound to be low, and we would only strive to read things without trying to grasp or understand them. Therefore, we must first correctly orient our attitude of study, study seriously, pay attention to application, and really learn to understand and master the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

TIBET

Lhasa Garden Parties Celebrate Anniversary of Tibet Autonomous Region

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Sept. 10, 1975)

more than 20,000 people of various nationalities attended gala garden parties here today to jubilantly celebrate the tenth anniversary of the founding of the tibet autonomous region.

from dawn, emancipated serfs clad in multi-colour national costumes swarmed into the picturesque parks, driving their own carriages and carrying with them colourful thermos flasks.

at noon, hua kuo-feng, leader of the central delegation, and deputy leaders and members of the delegation, accompanied by local party, government and army leaders, came to the garden parties and conveyed to the people of various nationalities in tibet the warm greetings and cordial regards from chairman mao and the party central committee. in an atmosphere of jubilation, artists of different nationalities performed a variety of theatrical items. hand in hand, children in their holiday best danced on the lawns. emancipated serfs, men and women, sang tibetan folk songs.

hua kuo-feng and other members of the central delegation saw art performances together with workers, peasants and soldiers at the garden parties.

representatives of monba, loba and teng nationalities living in remote border areas joined the garden parties with great joy at their latest good harvests and fine results in animal husbandry. in the dark old days of feudal serfdom, these people were driven by the manorial lords into mountains and forests to lead a primitive life and were slandered as "savages". it was after the democratic reform, and particularly after the establishment of the tibet autonomous region, that they were able to take the bright road of socialism along with the emancipated serfs of tibetan nationality and enjoy rising production and bettering life under the illumination of the party's nationalities policy.

in the parks, many workers, commune members and urban residents spent the holiday at happy family reunions under tall trees where gorgeous canopies were set up and colourful mattresses laid out on the lawn. in pre-

liberation lhasa, well over 7,000 out of the population of 30,000 were reduced to beggary. rigdzin, chairman of the residents' committee of shengli (victory) road, was a beggar who had his fill of suffering in the old days. clad in a woollen robe and a pair of leather boots today, he joined his neighbours in a holiday feast under a huge canopy set up in a glade, with plenty of chingko wine, butter tea and other delicacies spread out on a squat table. "in the old days, lhasa was a paradise for the serf-owners and a living hell for the slaves," he recalled. "today, party and state leaders are joining us in the festivities. what a world of difference between the old society and the new excl."

Vice Premier Hua Kuo-feng Leaves Lhasa for Peking

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Sept. 11, 1975)

the central delegation led by hua kuo-feng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, left lhasa for peking today after attending the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the tibet autonomous region. more than 30,000 local inhabitants of various nationalities lined up the streets to give the central delegation a warm and ceremonious send-off.

at the first light of day, the ancient city of lhasa began seething with enthusiastic activities. holding bouquets and beating drums and gongs, people attired in festival costumes gathered on both sides of the main streets. happily recalling the days they had spent together with the central delegation, people expressed their heartfelt thanks to chairman mao and the party central committee for their cordial attention to the people of various nationalities in tibet. they voiced the determination to follow the series of chairman mao's important instructions, conscientiously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, combat and prevent revisionism, further consolidate the excellent situation marked by stability and unity, and work hard to build a prosperous socialist new tibet.

the central delegation was seen off at the airport by jen jung, first secretary of the c.p.c. tibet autonomous regional committee, acting chairman of the tibet autonomous regional revolutionary committee and first political commissar of the tibet military area command of the chinese people's liberation army; ngapo ngawang-jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, vice-chairman of the tibet autonomous regional revolutionary committee and deputy commander of the p.l.a. tibet military area command; as well as leading members of the party and government departments and army units in tibet and lhasa.

the city of lhasa today was a scene of jubilation with joyous crowds and red flags everywhere. as delegation leader hua kuo-feng and others drove through the city proper in open cars, they kept waving to the well-wishers who greeted them with thunderous cheers. amid the thumping of cymbals and blowing of sona (a traditional chinese wind instrument), revolutionary artists sang and danced to bid farewell to the central delegation.

PLA Units Stationed in Tibet Support Socialist Construction

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Sept. 11, 1975)

the chinese people's liberation army units stationed on the tibet plateau on china's southwest border are a staunch support to the people of various nationalities in tibet in their ongoing socialist revolution and construction. because of their unstinted all-embracing service, the local people warmly praise them as an army of the people. this is in the p.l.a. tradition of being at the same time a fighting force, a working force and a production force.

since the people's liberation army units entered tibet in 1951, they have waged a long and arduous struggle to defend the motherland and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. fearing no hardships, the armymen have displayed high vigilance at their posts day and night and fulfilled their duty as frontier fighters with flying colour. in defending the revolutionary gains of the people, many heroic armymen and advanced companies have come to the fore. the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party last july issued an order to confer the title of honour, "model in cherishing the people," on lozang tanzin, deputy leader of the fifth company of an engineering regiment under the p.l.a. tibet military area command. communist lozang tanzin laid down his life while rescuing a tibetan boy from a hole in an ice-bound river in december 1974. the order called on the whole army to learn from him. recognition was given to the extraordinary spirit shown by a group of frontier guards who stand sentinel, defying testing conditions of wind and weather, on the 5,200-metre chago la, one of the towering snow-capped peaks of the himalayas. these soldiers had been conferred the title of "red frontier guards on the plateau" by the ministry of national defence.

the frontier army units help the local militia with military training and strengthen army-civilian defence. united as one, the armymen and people worked shoulder to shoulder to turn the long snow-covered frontier line into an indestructible bastion of iron.

the p.l.a. units in tibet regard support of the local people's socialist construction as a glorious task. armymen and commanders worked side by side with the local people of various nationalities to successfully complete china's first two highways, the szechwan-tibet and chinghai-tibet highways, across the roof of the world 20 years ago. the local people affectionately call these great roads "golden highways of happiness".

through army propaganda teams and work groups under the unified leadership of the local party organizations, the army units disseminated chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" among the peasants and herdsmen. in addition, they took part in the work of taming the rivers and opening up mountain areas to develop farm production and livestock breeding. in the past few years, the army units have spent 900,000 workdays in reclaiming wasteland, levelling fields and reaping crops. they have built 408,000 metres of irrigation ditches and accumulated 8,340 tons of manure for the people. p.l.a. men repaired and gave several thousand farm machines and tools to the local people.

one frontier army unit, stationed in a cold mountain area 4,700 metres above sea level, joined the local people in opening nearby poor wasteland, digging ditches and building dams. after repeated experiments they succeeded in trial-planting barley. local agricultural production and livestock breeding were greatly promoted.

while helping the local people develop agricultural production, the commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. units study marxism-leninism and criticize revisionism together with the people. they disseminate scientific knowledge in the light of local agricultural conditions, pass on advanced experience in production from other parts of the country and help the people in applying new farming methods to constantly raise per unit grain output. meto county, home of the monba, loba and other minority nationalities located on the lower reaches of the yalu tsangpo river, has a warm climate and fertile land. however, before liberation, the three manorial lords (the reactionary local government, the nobility and the monastery) looked down on the local people, slandered them as being savage and drove them deep into the mountains and forests. after liberation, the people began to reclaim wasteland but the output remained low. after the arrival of a p.l.a. unit, the people joined the armymen in criticizing the fallacy that "heaven decides everything" spread by confucius, lin piao and dalai. marching into mountains and wastelands which the serf-owners had labeled as "divine", they created terraced fields on the thorny mountain slopes and began to experiment with double-cropping rice. scientific experimental groups were set up with the help of p.l.a. commanders and fighters to apply advanced experience. good annual harvests of six tons per hectare were the result.

the p.l.a. unit stationed in tsayul county formed an agrotechnical group which helped the people of various nationalities to master advanced farming methods through short-term training courses and by growing experimental plots and popularizing good strains of seeds. these measures raised the county's per hectare grain output from 1.5 tons to 3.75 tons. the commanders and fighters stationed on the vast grazing grounds in northern tibet worked closely with the tibetan herdsmen; together they fought the elements to build up and expand the grazing grounds to bring about a marked increase in the number of cattle and sheep there.

a production and construction unit of the p.l.a. worked painstakingly at cultivation of apple trees that would give fruit in the highlands. they helped train tibetan technicians in growing and grafting fruit trees to change the wild mountains into orchards, tea gardens and medicinal herb plantations.

as socialist construction develops and the people's living standards improve, the commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. units stationed in tibet are helping the people of various nationalities develop socialist culture and education and medical and health work. under the unified leadership of the local party committees, they helped the people run schools. in the course of criticizing lin piao and confucius and studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, they sponsored study sessions and trained a large number of theoretical instructors for guiding the study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. in recent years, they have also sent 120 medical teams (or groups) that make rounds in the rural areas and pasture lands to give patients treatment, train bare-foot doctors and set up clinics and medical stations to provide the people with their own first generation of medical workers.

the medical team of the p.l.a. unit in loka prefecture has helped many communes there to establish medical centres so that every production brigade has barefoot doctors on hand. the emancipated serfs joyously refer to them as "resident doctors trained by the liberation army for us."

at recent meetings in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the tibet autonomous region. the armymen and civilians unanimously pledged to unite more closely, study better the theory of the dictatorsnip of the proletariat and fight together to oppose and prevent revisionism, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and build a more prosperous and beautiful tibet.

Health Network Formed in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Sept. 11, 1975)

the million emancipated serfs in tibet are served by a medical network consisting of hospitals in counties, clinics in factories and mines and most county districts, and health centres in many people's communes.

by the end of 1974, the region had established over 1,200 health and medical institutions, seven times the figure in 1965, the year when the tibet autonomous region was set up. hospital beds numbered over 3,300, more than doubling those in 1965, while the professional medical force included nearly 4,000 people, 60 percent bigger than the 1965 size.

the autonomous region has taken effective measures to train medical workers from among the tibetan and other minority nationalities. sons and daughters of emancipated serfs have been sent to medical schools in lhasa, chamdo, shigatse, nagchuka and linchih. some of these young people and local medical workers have been selected to study at medical schools or colleges or institute for nationalities both within and outside tibet. many professional medical workers and barefoot doctors have been trained from among the tibetan and other nationalities at courses run jointly by local medical establishments and medical teams from the shanghai municipality and from kiangsu, hupeh, hunan, honan, shantung, liaoning and szechwan provinces. over 1,300 professional medical workers and over 6,000 barefoot doctors and medical assistants, all from these nationalities, have joined the medical service in tibet.

educated by the communist party, these medical workers of minority nationalities have raised their political consciousness and improved their professional skill. they are generally able to treat common and recurrent diseases, and some can deal with difficult cases. they form the backbone force in medical institutions and are praised as good "menba" (doctors) by the masses.

in old tibet, there was only one hospital staffed by a few doctors serving the handful of reactionary serfowners, while the million serfs and slaves had no access to doctors or medicine. the reactionary lamas and witch doctors deceived the sick by giving them quack medicine made from mud or incense ashes. during the outburst of a plague the reactionary rulers would drive sick slaves and serfs into the mountains to be starved or burned to death. in 1947 encephalitis and cholera took a toll of 489 out of a population of 780 in a village and wiped out 65 of the 120 families there.

since the liberation of tibet, the communist party and the people's government have kept up an influx of

medical teams into tibet and trained many medical workers of the tibetan and other nationalities. the state has allocated large funds to provide the tibetan people with free treatment.

traditional tibetan medicine, which was on the verge of extinction at the time of liberation, has been given a new lease of life in socialist new tibet. the lhasa hospital of traditional tibetan medicine is now staffed by more than 60 doctors against only a handful before the 1959 democratic reform. it has medicine, surgery, acupuncture and other departments and receives over 700 out-patients daily. its pharmacy makes more than 300 kinds of medicine against some 70 kinds before 1959. the hospital's research group, formed during the great proletarian cultural revolution, has compiled a number of books on tibetan medicine which sum up fresh clinical experience while rejecting the feudalistic and superstitious dross in old tibetan medicine. a combination of traditional tibetan medicine with the traditional medicine of the han nationality and with western medicine has produced good effects. veteran practitioners in tibetan medicine pass on their experience to barefoot doctors.

epidemic diseases, rampant in old tibet, have now been basically brought under control, and some have been eliminated altogether. the health conditions of the tibetan working people are much improved.

Vigorous Development of Education in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Sept. 10, 1975)

the million emancipated serfs in socialist new tibet have become masters of their own destinies in education as well as in other spheres. they eagerly attend evening schools to improve their educational level, study politics and acquire scientific and technical knowledge. their children generally have opportunities to go to school.

the tibet autonomous region now has more than 4,300 primary schools, over 30 secondary and technical schools and two colleges. enrolments in primary and secondary schools have increased 6.5 times and 2.8 times respectively between 1965 and now. the autonomous region has since 1971 sent more than 1,200 workers, peasants and herdsmen with practical experience to colleges and other schools in the interior part of the country. evening schools for political and general education have been set up throughout the vast farming and pastoral areas and in factories, mines and other enterprises.

with the development of education, large numbers of specialized personnel have been trained for tibet's socialist revolution and construction. they include leading cadres at various levels in the autonomous region, technicians, scientists and theoretical instructors who help the masses of workers and peasants in the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

under the dark feudal serfdom before tibet's liberation, the serfs and slaves constituted 95 percent of the population, but they did not have any right in the political, economic and cultural fields. there were only two government-financed schools and a few old-style private schools throughout tibet and even these were monopolized by the aristocrats, upper-strata lamas and big merchants. the serfs and their children, deprived of their right to education, had to use the primitive methods of counting pebbles and drawing circles for keeping accounts and recording events.

the rapid development of the socialist revolution and construction in tibet since the democratic reform in 1959, especially since the founding of the autonomous region in 1965, has created the demand for large numbers of specialized personnel with socialist consciousness and culture. on the other hand, the growth of industry and agriculture, the expansion of the collective economy and the increase in people's income have prepared conditions for the development of education.

primary schools have been set up in all parts of this sparsely populated region over the past decade with state appropriations and by mobilizing the masses in accordance with chairman mao's instruction: "apart from schools established by the state, energetic steps must be taken to encourage people to set up schools collectively." they operate on a full-time, part-time or every-other-day basis according to different local conditions. such measures as giving lectures at selected sites or sending teachers to go the rounds have been adopted by many communes in the pastoral areas to bring education to herdsmen's children.

over 88 percent of the school-age children are now enrolled in the toma district of ato county in the tangla mountains, where no school was to be found in pre-liberation days. the emancipated herdsmen here have since the democratic reform taken the road of collectivization and extended the stock-breeding industry rapidly. the number of animals has nearly trebled in a decade and 98 percent of the herdsmen's families have savings in the bank. more than 40 primary schools have been set up by the communes and production teams with funds from their public accumulations.

evening schools, workers' colleges, training courses and other institutions of spare-time education have been

set up in rural areas and industrial enterprises to help peasants, herdsmen and workers acquire political, scientific and technical knowledge in keeping with the tremendous advances in revolution and construction. there are more than 860 such evening schools in the loka area in the middle reaches of the yalu tsangpo river. over 55 percent of the population of sog county in the pastoral areas of north tibet are attending political evening schools.

while middle and secondary technical schools have been established in cities and towns where the population is relatively concentrated, middle school classes have been added to many primary schools in rural and stock-breeding areas. guided by the principle "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour," these schools actively organize the pupils to study marxism-leninism conscientiously and make social investigations to keep abreast of current developments in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. all this enables the pupils to understand the historic changes that have taken place in tibet and helps them raise their class consciousness and awareness of the need to study for the sake of building socialism. many schools have small farms and workshops for the purpose of integrating teaching with productive labour.

the state has given active support to tibet in its efforts to develop education. government allocations for education in tibet have increased every year over the past decade. the central authorities have sent large numbers of teachers from other parts of china to work in tibet. on the other hand, many young people, children of emancipated serfs of tibetan and other minority nationalities, have been sent to the central institute for nationalities and other colleges in the hinterland to be trained as teachers. a teachers college and three secondary teachers schools have been set up in tibet for the same purpose.

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

Varied Institutions of Higher Learning in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 10, 1975)

diverse types of universities and colleges in shanghai, the biggest city in china, have enabled more labouring people to receive higher education.

the few institutions of higher learning in old shanghai under reactionary kuomintang rule were mostly run by the imperialists to train a comprador and "elite" class in china from among the pampered sons and daughters of the rich, and children of the labouring people had no access to them.

after the founding of new china in 1949, the government took over and transformed these institutions while setting up new ones. shanghai now has 16 state-run institutions of higher learning, among them futan university, tungchi university and shanghai teachers' university as well as institutes specializing in engineering, teachers' training, medicine, arts and foreign languages.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the teachers and students of these institutions have carried out a revolution in education in line with chairman mao's principle "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour", and have made many changes in the way of enrolling students and in curricula and teaching methods. students are now selected chiefly from among workers, peasants (members of rural people's communes) and other labouring people.

however, state-run institutions of higher learning alone cannot meet the growing needs for specialists in china's socialist revolution and construction. the government has therefore encouraged factories and people's communes to set up colleges in various forms.

more than 600 college-level institutions have been set up by factories, hopitals, state farms and people's communes and other departments. tens of thousands of young workers, peasants, school leavers from cities who have settled in the countryside, nurses and barefoot doctors are studying at these schools. while they are at school, they draw their usual pay. textbooks and teaching material are given them free of charge.

all students at the workers college attached to the shanghai machine tools plant are experienced workers averaging 26 of age. the teaching staff is made up of engineers, technicians and workers with special skills as well as teachers from state-run universities and colleges. the term of study is three years during which,

in addition to works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, the students take seven courses -- mechanical drawing, mathematics, engineering mechanics, hydraulic pressure, principles of electrical equipment, the designing and manufacture of grinding machines, and foreign languages. the college often uses the designing and manufacture of a given product at the plant as its teaching material so as to combine theory with practice.

factory-run colleges in shanghai have so far graduated more than 4,000 worker-students. as worker-technicians, the graduates are good at designing as well as manufacturing and maintain the noble qualities of the working people. they attend college not for scholastic degree but for proficiency so that they can do better in socialist construction.

an example is chen han-fang, a milling machine operator at the china textile machinery plant. she returned to her workshop in 1972 upon graduation from the workers college run by the plant. applying what she had learned from college, she and her workmates improved existing equipment and introduced a dozen technical innovations in the past three years. one of these is a pneumatic wire tapping machine.

a number of state farms and people's communes on shanghai's outskirts are running colleges for peasants. ten state farm colleges on chungming island now have a total enrolment of more than 3,000 students. to meet the needs for personnel with specialized training in the countryside, the courses include politics, language, agronomy, water conservancy, medicine, veterinary science and literature and art.

state colleges in shanghai give short-term training courses either on the campus or in factories. ranging from three to six months, these courses on new techniques, technological processes and materials enroll workers and technicians on factory recommendation.

after attending a short-term training course on electronics at the shanghai mechanical engineering institute, many workers and technicians introduced electronic techniques in silk, knitwear and textile machinery industries. in the past three years, more than 900 short-term training courses with a total attendance of 60,000 students have been given by institutions of higher learning in shanghai.

since last year, shanghai colleges have offered correspondence courses to more than 60,000 middle school graduates who have settled in the countryside.

china now has hundreds of state-run institutions of higher learning and thousands of factory- and commune-run colleges in the service of the labouring people.

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Algerian Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1975)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, this evening met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the algerian delegation led by colonel ahmed ben cherif, member of the council of revolution and chief commander of the gendarmerie.

algerian ambassador to china mohamed messaoud kellou was present on the occasion.

also present were vice-foreign minister ho ying, deputy departmental directors of the foreign ministry lin chao-nan and liu hua, and deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence chao chun-cheng.

CHINA AND JAPAN

NPC Vice Chairman Meets Delegation of Exchange Association of World Youth and Juniors of Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1975)

tan chen-lin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the delegation of the exchange association of world youth and juniors of japan led by naoaki hoshino, with terufumi akiyama as deputy leader and tsukasa izaki as secretary-general.

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, was present on the occasion.

Delegation of Exchange Association of World Youth and Juniors of Japan Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1975)

the delegation of the exchange association of world youth and juniors of japan wound up its friendly visit to china and left peking for home by air today.

the delegation is led by naoaki hoshino, with terufumi akiyama as deputy leader and tsukasa izaki as secretary-general.

their extensive travel in china took them to peking, nanking, yangchow, soochow, shanghai, taching, harbin

and shenyang where they visited factories, people's communes, schools and hospitals and toured places of historical interest. they also held discussions and get-togethers with chinese young people.

they were accorded a warm welcome wherever they went.

prior to its departure for home, the delegation gave a reciprocal banquet in peking.

Early Conclusion of Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty Urged

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 11, 1975)

the liaison council of national movement for japan-china friendship has decided to launch a nation-wide movement to demand the immediate conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty.

"shakai shimbo", organ of the japan socialist party, reported yesterday that the liaison council held a meeting here on september 3, which was attended by kozo sasaki and other 49 council members.

the meeting urged the government for an early conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty. it also stressed the necessity to unfold a national japan-china friendship movement to fight against hegemonist ideas in the interest of everlasting friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples.

the meeting held that the joint statement published by the japan socialist party's sixth delegation to china and the china-japan friendship association should be seriously implemented.

CHINA AND KOREA

President Kim Il Sung Sees Performance of Chinese Performing Art Troupe

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 10, 1975)

president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, saw the performance given by the chinese performing art troupe at the people's palace of culture today.

present on the occasion were korean party and government leaders kang ryang uk, kim dong gyu, choe hyon, pak sung chul, rim chun chu, yang hyong sop, li yong mu, kim yong nam, ryu jang sik, hyon mu gwang, ho dam, kong jin tae, other leading members of the korean party and government departments and mass organizations as well as senior officers and soldiers of the korean people's army, working people in pyongyang, and korean artists.

han dok su, chairman of the central standing committee of the general association of korean residents in japan was also present.

president kim il sung and other korean leaders received a prolonged standing ovation when they entered the theatre to the strains of music.

accompanying president kim il sung and other korean leaders to watch the performance were hao liang, leader, lu jen-min, deputy leader, of the chinese performing art troupe and chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan.

the songs and dances and instrumental solos presented by the chinese troupe won repeated applauses of the audience. a warm atmosphere of friendship and unity between the korean and chinese peoples prevailed in the theatre throughout the performance.

as huge colour portraits of president kim il sung, great leader of the korean people, and of chairman mao tsetung, great leader of the chinese people, appeared on the backdrop at the end of the performance, the audience burst into prolonged warm applause.

after the performance, president kim il sung, kang ryang uk, kim dong gyu, choe hyon and other comrades as well as chairman han dok su, accompanied by troupe leader hao liang, deputy leader lu jen-min, and ambassador li yun-chuan mounted the stage and cordially shook hands with the chinese artists, and presented them with baskets of flowers warmly congratulating them on their successful performance. the korean leaders also had a photo taken with them.

after seeing the performance, president kim il sung received troupe leader hao liang, deputy leaders yin cheng-chung and lu jen-min, and artist min hui-fen and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with them.

Korean Acrobatic Troupe Visits Shaoshan

(NCNA-English Changsha, Sept. 11, 1975)

the korean pyongyang acrobatic troupe led by chang chun sop, vice-minister of culture and art, today made a special trip to shaoshan -- chairman mao's home village -- and entertained the local people with a programme of outstanding acrobatic shows that drew warm applause and admiration.

today, shaoshan was alive with a festival mood. amid cheers and the beating of drums and gongs, the local people gave a warm welcome to the korean comrades-in-arms.

the korean comrades-in-arms visited chairman mao's birth-place and the exhibition hall attached to it, where they learned about chairman mao's life, study and work in his youth as well as his great revolutionary activities in leading the peasants movement there and establishing the party branch of shaoshan. troupe leader chang chun sop said: "we feel honoured to be here to visit this significant place. the profound friendship and revolutionary unity founded and fostered by president kim il sung and chairman mao tsetung and cemented in a blood by the people of korea and china are indestructible and will consolidate and develop steadily." he warmly wished the people of shaoshan new successes under the leadership of chairman mao.

in the afternoon, the korean artists presented a rich programme of excellent acrobatic shows to local workers, peasants and soldiers. showing a strong national flavour and reflecting the heroic image of the industrious and courageous korean people, all the items drew warm acclaim from the spectators.

the troupe arrived in changsha from peking by air yesterday. there they visited the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute and chingshuitang, site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party where chairman mao carried out revolutionary activities in his early days. the korean artists also attended a performance presented by the hunan provincial puppet shadow show troupe.

yesterday evening, the hunan provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet to warmly welcome the korean comrades-in-arms.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Sino-Mexican Technical Cooperation Agreement Signed

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Sept. 9, 1975)

a scientific and technical cooperation agreement was signed here this afternoon between the people's republic of china and the united states of mexico.

chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang and mexico's foreign secretary emilio oscar rabasa signed the agreement, on behalf of their respective governments.

the two governments also exchanged notes on the programme of cultural exchange for 1975.

China Presents Giant Pandas to Mexico

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1975)

a pair of giant pandas, gifts from the government and people of china to the government and people of mexico, were airlifted to that country by special plane today.

they were escorted by yen chen-ho, deputy director of the peking zoo, along with jaen schoch frederic, director of the mexico city zoo, and architect octavic gabriel barrelanain, who had travelled to peking to take over the animals.

among those seeing the escort party off at the airport were hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; lin ping, director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs; and shih huang, leading member of the foreign affairs office of the peking municipal revolutionary committee. fernando flores tejada, charge d'affaires ad interim of the mexican embassy here, was also present.

the mexican charge d'affaires gave a reception on september 8 on the occasion of china's presentation of the giant pandas. vice-minister hsiao peng and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee yang shou-shan were among those attending.

a banquet in honour of the visiting mexican friends was given by wang hsiao-yi, deputy secretary general of the municipal revolutionary committee, yesterday evening.

the gift pandas are a pair of sturdy and lively animals, the male one called "pei pei" and the female one "ying ying".

the mexican friends on the escort arrived here on september 1. they exchanged experience in raising giant pandas and other animals with keepers of the peking zoo, and visited industrial and agricultural establishments and sites of historical interest and scenic beauty in and around the city.

Chinese Giant Pandas Arrive in Mexico

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Sept. 10, 1975)

a pair of giant pandas, gifts sent to the mexican government and people by the chinese government and people, flew in here by special plane this afternoon.

the pandas were escorted to their new home by yen chen-ho, deputy director of the peking zoo, jaen schoch frederic, director of the mexico city zoo, and mexican architect octavio gabriel barrela marin.

they were received at the airport by gilberto ruiz almada, under-secretary of the treasury and public credit, joaquin mercado, deputy director of the external affairs department of the foreign ministry, and other mexican officials.

present also on the occasion were virginia chapa, president of the mexican society of friends of people's china, madam maria elena torres, secretary of the mexico-china friendship association, other mexican friends as well as overseas chinese representatives.

chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang was present.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand National Youth Orchestra Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1975)

the new zealand national youth orchestra headed by conductor ashley heenan arrived in peking from kwangchow by air this afternoon.

it was welcomed at the airport by liu ching-tang, leading member of the ministry of culture, lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, chinese musicians and hundreds of young people in the capital.

new zealand ambassador to china w. bryce harland was present.

upon its departure from kwangchow, the orchestra was seen off at the airport by wang lan-hsi, vice-president of the kwangtung branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and more than 100 people.

Peking Reception Honors New Zealand National Youth Orchestra

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1975)

the ministry of culture and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a reception here this evening in honour of the new zealand national youth orchestra headed by conductor ashley heenan.

among the guests at the reception were w. bryce harland, new zealand ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the embassy.

present were liu ching-tang, leading member of the ministry of culture; lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; wu fan-wu and yen hung-liang, deputy departmental directors of the foreign ministry, and representatives of chinese musicians han chung-chieh, tsao peng and chu wei.

liu ching-tang and ashley heenan proposed toasts to the constant growth of the friendship and mutual understanding between the people and literary and art workers of china and new zealand.

the reception was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. musicians of both countries chatted about their friendship, and chinese musicians gave an impromptu performance.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Which Is It--Wolf or Tiger?

Commentary by NCNA Correspondent

(NCNA-English United Nations, Sept. 9, 1975)

soviet representative jokob malik's speech at the 7th special session of the u.n. general assembly last wednesday runs counter to the very purpose of the session and sets itself against the position of the developing countries at every point.

the developing countries strongly desire to develop their national economy independently as their own masters and to establish a new international economic order in place of the old. representatives of many third world countries have stressed that imperialist and particularly superpower oppression, domination, plunder and exploitation constitute a towering obstacle to the development of the national economy of the third world countries.

but malik pointedly gave notice in his speech that "we shall never accept, either in theory or in practice, the false conceptions of the world division into 'poor' and 'rich' countries or into 'the north' and 'the south'." to justify himself, he hurriedly added that the soviet union is in no way "responsible" for the economic backwardness of the developing countries. but no amount of sophistry can cover up the true state of affairs -- the soviet union is the world's biggest exploiter and oppressor.

the two superpowers are stepping up their scramble for raw materials and markets and intensifying their plunder and control of the third world countries. they are engaged in all this not only to further their economic interests but also to prepare for unleashing an aggressive war. this has aroused the vigilance and discontent of increasing numbers of third world countries. the call of the third world countries to establish a new international economic order is also a struggle against the two superpowers' arms expansion and war preparations, against their programmes of aggression and expansion.

precisely because of this, malik confound right and wrong in his speech saying that the current international situation is characterized by so-called "continuing relaxation of tension" and "the diminishing danger of war". he even repeatedly called on the current session to "seek the solution of the disarmament problem" "attentively". even more ridiculous is that he sanctimoniously mentioned the "unprecedented arms race and expenditures for armaments totalling 300 billion u.s. dollars a year" in the world today, trying to give the impression that the soviet union has taken

"disarmament" most seriously. but a little analysis of the 300 billion dollars reveals the real situation. the fact is that expenditures for armaments in the soviet union and the united states account for two-thirds of the world's total and that the highest, most rapid and most "attentive" and "firm" increase is made by the soviet union. nevertheless, it is the representative of this soviet union who demanded the session "seek the solution of the disarmament problem" "attentively and firmly." the ulterior motives behind the soviet behaviour at the session are obviously to create an atmosphere of peace to lull the people so as to cover up their frantic arms race, and use the empty talk of "disarmament" to shift the target of struggle so as to lead the session astray.

the developing countries want to free themselves from control and exploitation by colonialism and neo-colonialism in order to develop their national economy independently and through self-reliance. but malik vigorously peddled soviet neo-colonialist wares. on the model of the "international division of labour" and "economic integration" taken from "the council for mutual economic assistance", he urged third world countries to go in for "industrial cooperation" with the soviet union and let "soviet organizations participate in building up enterprises". by so doing, the soviet revisionists attempt to export capital and sell worn-out equipment to developing countries, plunder their raw materials, exploit their cheap labour, reap fat profits and gradually control these countries' economic lifeline. while flaunting the banner of opposing the western practice of transnational corporations, malik was actually touting the "transnational corporations" of moscow; label and in the name of "aid", he actually wanted to attain the goal of controlling other countries.

malik's speech has fully unmasked the soviet attempt to lead the session astray by resorting to fraudulence. the soviet union is doing its utmost to spread the "detente" smokescreen with a view to camouflaging its arms expansion and war preparations and its expansionist and hegemonist ambitions. its advocacy of "international division of labour" and "economic integration" is aimed at extending its sphere of influence. its opposition to the distinguishing of the poor countries from the rich is for the purpose of covering up the contradictions between the superpowers on the one hand and the oppressed and exploited peoples and nations on the other, and leading astray the third world's struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism.

the chairman of the chinese delegation in his statement at the session made a substantial analysis of the policies of this superpower, touching it on its soft spot. angered at this, malik burst into vociferous abuse, hurling a host of libels on china, such as "great power chauvinism", having "unbridled desire to world hegemony" and so on. but he was unable to present any facts to justify himself. this only serves to lay bare

the features of this superpower as an insolent hegemonist. it is lifting the rock only to drop it on its own feet.

no wonder a developing country's representative asked him at the end of his speech: are you a wolf leaving by the front gate, or a tiger coming in through the back door? malik was tongue-tied.

Jen-min Jih-pao Article Exposes Moscow Brand of "Economic Cooperation"

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1975)

the economic "cooperation" and "ties" on the basis of "equality and mutual benefit", constantly paraded by the soviet revisionists, actually serves as a means of pursuing their line of neo-colonialism and economic hegemonism, writes a signed article in the "people's daily" here today.

under the title "truth cannot be covered up", the article points out that the soviet economic "cooperation" with the third world professedly on the basis of "equality and mutual benefit" represents a major channel of capital export. incomplete statistics show that apart from direct investments, export of soviet state monopoly capital to developing countries in the form of economic "cooperation" totalled fifteen thousand five hundred million u.s. dollars from 1954 to 1973. in this way, the soviet revisionists try to turn countries of the third world into markets for their manufactured goods and sources of supply of food, farm products and minerals. statistics indicate that between 1955 and 1974 moscow sold at high prices to developing countries were nineteen thousand one hundred million u.s. dollars worth of manufactured goods and got from them primary products at a total value of more than twentytwo thousand seven hundred million dollars.

it must be noted, the article says, that a sizable portion of the primary products was sold to the soviet union by the developing countries at very low prices under the pressure to repay soviet loans. as high as 50 per cent of the soviet imports from these countries was for the repayment of soviet loans in 1974.

"buy cheap and sell dear" has always been one of the practices of the soviet revisionists in their trade with the third world countries, the article continues. the loss thus sustained by the developing countries reached the tune of eleven thousand three hundred million u.s. dollars from 1955 to 1973, of which egypt's share ran to two thousand one hundred million dollars and iran's

share close to one thousand million dollars. countries which have entered into closer economic "cooperation" with moscow naturally suffer even bigger losses. in the same period, india lost two thousand two hundred million dollars in its trade with the soviet union.

since the mid-50's, particularly early 60's, the article points out, the soviet revisionists, under the pretext of economic "cooperation," have poked their noses into nearly 50 developing countries -- in such important sectors of economy as planning, industry, agriculture, power and transport, and put a finger in some one thousand industrial and non-industrial projects. their aim is to lay control over the economic lifeline of the "beneficiaries" and stem the development of their economy to make them for ever dependent on and subordinate to the soviet union, thus paving the way for soviet political domination. an example is provided by india, the much-vaunted "model of fruitful cooperation" between the soviet union and the developing countries. since the first soviet-indian "agreement on economic and technical cooperation" was concluded in 1955, 68 major enterprises have been built in india with soviet "aid", through which, the soviet union octopuses india's iron, steel, machine-building, power and other heavy industries. some factories have to operate in accordance with soviet requirements in standard, variety and quantity, and sell their products to the soviet union at the prices fixed by it. such "economic cooperation" has greatly dented india's independence and sovereignty. if things go on like this, india will inevitably become a colony and dependency of the soviet revisionists.

the article goes on to say that another principal form of soviet economic "cooperation" with developing countries is the "joint-stock enterprise" which is a refurbished version of the transnational corporations of the west. moscow has reportedly set up such enterprises in about 15 countries, which cover the manufacturing, mining and processing industries as well as trade and transport. they have become a convenient means by which the soviet revisionists manage to dispose of their outdated equipment and turn the cheap labour and raw materials available in these countries to their profit.

in recent years, the article says, the soviet social-imperialists, in the name of economic "cooperation", have coaxed developing countries "to make extensive use" of the "method adopted within the framework of the council for mutual economic assistance" and its "experience in economic integration" and to follow "the road of (economic) integration".

explaining the "experience" gained by the council, the article says that within their "community", the soviet revisionists, resorting to high-handed measures, have enforced a system of "international division of labour" and "economic integration" and have built up a structure for social-imperialist economic exploitation, with

themselves as the overlord. within this structure, they pursue the rapacious policies of economic hegemonism, overriding the sovereign rights of other countries, controlling and undermining their economy and reducing them to the position of economic appendage of moscow. no wonder the polish paper, "trybuna ludu" has written when complaining of this economic "cooperation": "the higher the economic level of a country, the easier it will be for this country to gain a superior position and reap greater economic benefit in this cooperation."

this is exactly what the soviet revisionists are after when they urge the third world countries to join in their system of "international division of labour" and to develop "the international economic relations of a new type" through "economic cooperation", the article emphasizes.

the soviet revisionists' attempts at control, exploitation and plunder of the third world through economic "cooperation" have aroused strong opposition among the people of the third world countries and have made them see ever more clearly the wolfish nature of social-imperialism.

the third world countries and people have come to know in their prolonged struggle that the way to develop their national economy through "economic cooperation" with the superpowers is unreliable and even dangerous. maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands and relying on their own efforts is the only correct line to attain that goal. the soviet revisionists will definitely get nowhere in their vile design to make use of the third world countries' desire for a new international economic order to drag them into their colonial empire, the article says in conclusion.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

President of Chinese Amity Association Meets and Fetes Sri Lanka Friend

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1975)

wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, today met and feted sumathipala jayawardene, joint secretary of the sri lanka freedom party and member of the colombo municipal assembly. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda was present on the occasion.

the sri lanka guest, who is on a friendly visit to china as guest of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, arrived in peking yesterday after visiting factories, rural people's communes, a school and a hospital in kwangchow and shanghai.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Ministers Meet With China's Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Sept. 9, 1975)

swedish minister of industry rune johansson and minister of commerce kjell-olof feldt, met with the visiting delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade headed by wang yao-ting on separate occasions yesterday afternoon.

present on both occasions were officials of the swedish ministry of foreign affairs and erik braunerhielm, manager of the foreign department of the federation of swedish industries.

chang fa-tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in sweden, was also present.

during the meetings, the hosts and the guests had friendly talks and exchanged views on further development of swedish-chinese trade.

both sides believed that exchange of visits of delegations would further promote friendship and trade between the two peoples and countries.

the delegation toured sweden in the past few days.

CHINA AND UNITED NATIONS

Chairman of Chinese Delegation Li Chiang Leaves New York for Home

(NCNA-English United Nations, Sept. 9, 1975)

li chiang, chairman of the delegation to the seventh special session of the u.n. general assembly and minister of foreign trade of the people's republic of china, left new york for home by air this afternoon, after attending the special session.

he was seen off at the airport by reis malile, chairman of the delegation to the special session and deputy minister for foreign affairs of albania; rako naco, vice-chairman of the delegation and permanent representative of albania to the u.n.; and sarin chhak, vice-chairman of the cambodian delegation and minister for foreign affairs.

huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation and permanent representative of china to the u.n.; and other members of the chinese delegation were also present.

CHINA AND UNITED STATES

Delegation of State of Minnesota of USA Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 10, 1975)

the delegation of the state of minnesota of the u.s.a. led by wendell anderson, governor of the state, concluded its visit to china and left here for home yesterday.

after the delegation arrived in china on august 29, it visited peking, harbin, taching, shanghai and hangchow.

US President Meets Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1975)

gerald r. ford, president of the united states met the delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade (c.c.p.i.t.) headed by li chuan at the white house in washington on september 8, according to a report from the u.s. capital.

henry kissinger, u.s. secretary of state, was present on the occasion.

present also was huang chen, chief of the liaison office of the people's republic of china in the united states of america.

gen. brent scowcroft, deputy assistant to the president for national security affairs, george bush, chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in the people's republic of china, william hewitt, chairman, and christopher phillips, president, of the national council for united states-china trade, were also present.

president ford welcomed the chinese delegation's visit to the united states, and asked the delegation to convey his regards to chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai.

prior to the meeting, senate majority leader mike mansfield gave a luncheon in honour of the delegation. among those present were senate minority leader hugh scott, speaker of the house of representatives carl albert and minority leader of the house of representatives john rhodes.

the national council for united states-china trade gave a reception that evening to welcome the chinese delegation.

the c.c.p.i.t. delegation arrived in washington on september 6.

Exhibits on Chinese Archaeological Finds Shipped Back to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1975)

The exhibits on display at the exhibition of archaeological finds of the People's Republic of China were shipped back to Peking yesterday after it closed in San Franscisco recently.

Chinese Amity Association President Fetes American Friend Mrs. Lois Snow

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1975)

wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet here yesterday evening in warm welcome to the american friends -- mrs. lois snow, her relative and her four friends. the guests and hosts had a lively chat in a cordial atmosphere. present at the banquet were tang wen-sheng, deputy departmental director of the foreign ministry; ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and hsu kuang, vice-chairman of the peking municipal women's federation.

mrs. lois snow and her party arrived here in two groups on september 7 and 8 as guests of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Visits Technical Exhibition of Federal Republic of Germany

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1975)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, visited the technical exhibition of the federal republic of germany here this evening.

vice-premier li hsien-nien was met at the entrance to the exhibition hall and accompanied during the visit by rolf friedemann pauls, the f.r.g. ambassador to china, heinz hufnagel, head of the technical exhibition group, and albert osswald, minister-president of the state (lander) of hessen of the f.r.g.

visiting the exhibition this evening were also hsu chin-chiang, minister of coal industry; ma wen-po, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade; ku ming, vice-minister of the state planning commission; chou tzu-chien, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building; chang chen, vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries; and hsiao fang-chou and wang wen-lin, vice-chairmen of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Chinese Delegation Leaves Peking for International Symposium

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1975)

a seven-member chinese delegation led by liu hui-hsien, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the engineering mechanics institute under the chinese academy of sciences, left here by air today for canada to attend the first international symposium of induced seismicity.

Chinese Delegate to 26th Congress of International Society of Surgery Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1975)

shih mei-hsin, delegate of the society of surgery of the chinese medical association to the 26th congress of the international society of surgery, and two others left here by air yesterday for edinburgh of britain.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

September 24, 1975

No. 5941

****
* NATIONAL *
****

CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN"

Can Capitulationists Be Embellished?

by

Wei Ying-jung (魏瀛荣), a worker of the Tientsin No. 4 State Cotton Mill, and
Wu P'ei-chen (武培真) of the office of creation and criticism of the Tientsin Municipal Cultural Bureau

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 7, 1975)

Chairman Mao's important instruction on the criticism and discussion of Water Margin has hit the nail on the head by exposing the reactionary essence of the Water Margin in publicizing and extolling capitulationism and the true features of this capitulationist Sung Chiang, thus clearly pointing out for us the orientation of the correct criticism and discussion of the Water Margin and the development of another important struggle on the political and ideological front.

The Water Margin is a book that loudly sings the praises of the capitulationist line and is a book for immortalizing the renegade to the peasant revolution. It takes great pains and spares no efforts in portraying and eulogizing the image of this character Sung Chiang. It plays up this loyal vassal of the Sung Dynasty and shameless renegade to the peasant revolution as "Welcome Rain" to the people and a person always ready to "distribute wealth for a good cause," "mediate disputes," "help those in predicament" and "give relief to all in trouble." By means of the image of this character Sung Chiang, it publicizes capitulationism by claiming that rebellion is a crime and that there is merit in capitulation. This is a distortion of the revolutionary struggle of the peasant in history.

For several hundred years after the completion of this book Water Margin, it enjoyed wide circulation and spread a very bad influence. What merits attention is the fact that the many comments on the Water Margin before

the great proletarian cultural revolution all ran counter to Lu Hsün's expositions and the Marxist viewpoint. Some defended Sung Chiang's capitulationism, and claimed that "Sung Chiang's capitulation was due to the limitations of the peasants," that "Sung Chiang's merits outweighed his faults" and that "accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment was the best ending the author could arrange for the Liangshanpo insurgent army." Hasn't this obliterated the antagonism between the peasantry and the landlord class and the principled struggle between those who adhered to the line of peasant uprising and those who adhered to the capitulationist line? Could it be said that such a landlord class element, vermin and careerist as Sung Chiang who had wormed his way into the revolutionary camp and was a despicable vassal, obsequious in the extreme to the reactionary ruler, should also be eulogized? Should capitulationism vigorously publicized and extolled by the Water Margin be encouraged? We must put an end to fallacies, and should eliminate the pernicious and set right history that has been turned upside down.

The development of the criticism and discussion of the Water Margin not only can help us correctly appraise historical events and historical personalities. More important, it can help us sum up historical experience, learn to distinguish between the correct line and the incorrect line in the complex struggle, recognize the capitulationists, combat and guard against revisionism and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. Through seriously studying Marxist theory, the development of the criticism and discussion of Water Margin will inevitably further raise the awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, the revolutionary cadres and the revolutionary intellectuals and effectively give impetus to the unremitting advance of the cause of socialist revolution and construction.

We are determined to seriously study and comprehend Chairman Mao's instruction on the criticism and discussion of Water Margin, make the effort to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, play an active part in the criticism and discussion of Water Margin, this important struggle on the political and ideological front, and contribute our own strength toward carrying the revolution through to the end under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

Study Marxism and Criticize Revisionism

by

the unit of creation and criticism of the Peking Municipal Cultural Bureau

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 7, 1975)

In the wave of enthusiasm for the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat by the whole Party and the whole people, the Jen-min Jih-pao has published the editorial "Unfold the Criticism and Discussion of Water Margin" and transmitted Chairman Mao's important instruction on the criticism and discussion of Water Margin. This is an important event in the current political life of the Chinese people.

How to look at this book Water Margin and this character Sung Chiang is definitely not only a question of how to evaludate classical literary works, but also a question bearing on the use of Marxism to occupy the various spheres of the supersturcture including literature and art, and an important question bearing on combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. For the sake of pushing their counter-revolutionary revisionist line and restoring capitalism, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao tried their utmost to promote the old ideas and culture of the exploiting classes and wildly peddled feudal poison propagated by certain classical literary works. The theory of class reconciliation in the study of Water Margin is a case in point. Therefore, to study and comprehend Chairman Mao's important instruction and to unfold the criticism and discussion of the Water Margin is of tremendous and profound significance not only to the study of classical literature, but also to the spheres of literature, philosophy, history and education, and to the whole Party and the whole people in upholding Marxism, criticizing revisionism and persevering in Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Chairman Mao attaches great importance to the revolution in the realm of the superstructure. After the founding of new China, Chairman Mao had published a series of important instructions such as "Give Serious Attention to the Discussion of the Film 'The Life of Wu Hsün'" and personally initiated and led successive important struggles on the political and ideological front. In the criticism of "The Life of Wu Hsün," Chairman Mao warned us that it was necessary to adhere to the use of the concept of historical materialism in studying historical events and historical personalities in order to "determine what things should be praised and eulogized, what things should not be praised and eulogized, and what things should be opposed."

Right now, the development of the criticism and discussion of Water Margin is another important struggle on the political and ideological front in China. Chairman Mao said, "The merit of the book Water Margin lies precisely in the portrayal of capitulation. It serves as a teaching material by negative example to help all the people recognize capitulationists." This statement of Chairman Mao has profoundly exposed the essence of the Water Margin in publicizing and extolling the capitulationist line

and pointed out the true features of Sung Chiang in practicing revisionism and capitulationism. In this way, he has fundamentally drawn a line of demarcation between the capitulationists and the revolutionaries and between the capitulationist line and the line of peasant revolution and effectively criticized the theory of class reconciliation in the study of Water Margin.

There is no end to study and to struggle. Through the criticism and discussion of Water Margin we must diligently study Marxism, actively throw ourselves into the battle for criticizing revisionism,and carry the revolution in the realm of the superstructure through to the end.

* * *

EDUCATION OF YOUNG MINERS

Use the Party's Basic Line To Educate a New Generation of Miners

- investigation report on Section 7 of the Peking Mu Ch'eng-chien Coal Mine

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 20, 1975)

> "We hope that the local Party organizations in various places will help and work with the Youth League organizations and go into the question of bringing into full play the energy of our youth in particular. The Party organizations should not treat them in the same way as everybody else and ignore their special characteristics." In accordance with this instruction of Chairman Mao, the Party and CYL branches of Section 7 of the Peking Mu Ch'eng-chien Coal Mine intensified education in the Party's basic line and communist ideology for the young miners and brought into full play their role as a new political force in revolution and production, thus bringing to the mine a new atmosphere and heartening changes. This experience merits attention. The Party and CYL organizations of enterprises should effectively and properly lay hold of work for training and educating our youth.
>
> - Jen-min Jih-pao Editor

*

In Section 7 of the Mu Ch'eng-chien Coal Mine under the Peking Bureau of Mining, there are 35 CYL members and 31 youths, equivalent to 45 percent of the total number of workers and staff members in the whole section. In recent years, the Party and CYL branches of Section 7 has persisted in training and educating youths with the Party's basic line, arming their minds with Marxism, constantly raising their awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and launching in depth the mass movement for "learning from Tach'ing in industry."

The methods employed and experience gained by Section 7 in persisting in educating youths with the Party's basic line and the general line of building socialism can be seen from the following three aspects.

Organize Youths To Study the Theory of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat and Turn the Mines into a Big Classroom for Conducting Line Education

The theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the quintessence of Marxism. Through studying theory and summing up the work of the past few years, the comrades of the Party and CYL branches of Section 7 have deeply realized that the youth of today form the key generation that will take over

and carry on the revolutionary cause. In order to insure that the Party will not turn revisionist, that the state will not change color, and that the red banner of revolution will be carried on generation after generation, it is necessary to guide the youths to temper themselves and grow up in the storm of class struggle, and to devote their time and energy to clearly understanding this fundamental question of the exercise of dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

Since 1968, several batches of senior and junior high school graduates had successively come to Section 7. Among them there were quite a number of former Red Guards of the great proletarian cultural revolution with high enthusiasm and great drive. However, they had no adequate understanding of the protracted and complicated nature of class sturggle. When the Party and CYL branches told them that they "should pay attention to class struggle and guard against surprise attacks launched with sugar-coated bullets," some youths replied, "Why should we be afraid of sugar-coated bullets? We would eat the sugar coating first, before we fire the bullets back." As a result, a bad person was able to take advantage of those youths with such ideas in mind. Some youths also slowly developed bourgeois ideas because they paid no attention to ideological remolding.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Because the youths and even the young workers have not suffered in the old society, we should all the more intensify class education to raise their ideological consciousness." The Party and CYL branches invited the old workers to contrast the sufferings of the past with today's happiness, organized the youth to conduct "short criticism and discussion" activities to criticize bourgeois ideas so as to resist the undesirable and evil practice among part of the young people. Following this, the Party and CYL branches constantly invited the old workers to link the discussion of the Party's basic line with their own miserable family history, thus taking class education as the first lesson for the youths after their arrival at the mine.

When Little Hsu first arrived at the mine, he thought that he was "ill employed" as a miner after more than ten years of schooling. At one criticism meeting, the old worker Meng Chao-ying said: "Before liberation, all three generations of my family had to start carrying coal for the capitalists at the age of eleven, but in the end we got only cracked muscles and bones, and a broken back; a home in ruins and the devil's smile. There was nothing else we could do but sell my elder sister." At hearing this, tears soaked Little Hsu's eyes as he recalled how one of his own elder sisters was tormented to death in one of the "orphanages" of the old society. Educated by the old master workmen, Little Hsu made rapid progress, and he said with deep understanding, "One who does not recall the bitter life of the past can forget his origin, one who is not aware of today's happiness can easily turn revisionist, and one who has forgotten the Party's basic line can go astray."

Under the leadership of the Party and CYL branches, the youths in Section 7 have set up study guidance, propaganda and criticism units for carrying out diverse forms of study and criticism activities. The youths of the criticism and propaganda units actively conducted social investigations, and found out that among the 62 old workers in Section 7,

32 of them had carried coal on their backs under the whip of the capitalists, 18 had worked as hired farm hands under the stick of the landlords, and 14 had been driven to despair as their homes were broken up and ruined, their dear ones buried, and their wives and children gone and lost. They had this investigation material, coalesced with the blood and tears of the laboring people, put in order for propaganda purpose, thus constantly deepening criticism and giving the broad masses of workers and cadres a profound education. In the course of struggle, a contingent of young worker-theorists grew and progressed.

The Party and CYL branches also guided the youths to analyze the situation of class struggle in their own unit, and sum up the characteristics and laws of class struggle. The 2nd Squad of Team No. 32 had always been an advanced squad unit, but for a time it was dropped from the advanced ranks. Why? The youths, through laying out the phenomena and looking at the essence, found out that the mischief-maker was a bad person who incited the young workers into showing discontent with work in a coal mine. He sowed seeds of discord between the cadres and the masses, sabotaged the unity of the new and old workers, and corrupted the young workers with bourgeois ideas in a vain attempt to contend with the proletariat for successors.

Taking advantage of this teacher by negative example, the youths conducted discussions contrasting it with the Party's basic line, and knew that class struggle was by their side. They all agreed that the viewpoint of class struggle should never be forgotten, the method of class analysis should never be given up, the chord of class struggle should never be loosened, and the footsteps of continued revolution should never be rested. They had to resist corruption by bourgeois ideas, and more importantly, they should take the initiative in attacking the class enemy.

In the past few years, four youth theory study groups had been organized in Section 7, with around 90 percent of the youth participating in study. In conjunction with actual struggle, they studied the "Communist Manifesto" three times and devoted time and energy to mastering it. After the exposure of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, seeing that some young people were troubled by the ideas that "there is no way to tell when communism will be realized since a new wave rises even before the previous one has died down in class struggle," they studied the "Communist Manifesto" for the first time and came to understand that in class society, class struggle is the motivating force behind social development, and that in socialist society there are classes and class struggle, and the longer we struggle the closer we draw to communism. During the campaign to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, in conjunction with criticizing the counter-revolutionary crimes of Lin Piao in following the example of Confucius in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," they studied the "Communist Manifesto" the second time and came to understand that the proletarian revolution called for the implementation of two radical ruptures. In the current movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, they studied the "Communist Manifesto" the third time, and came to understand that in order to persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, it would be necessary not only to add bricks and tiles to the edifices of communism, but also to gradually scrape away the foundation of the old society hoe by hoe.

Guide the Young People To Embrace the Great and Far-Reaching Ideals of Communism and Become the Grave-Diggers of the Old World

To enable the young people to struggle consciously for adherence to the Party's basic line, it is necessary to guide them to embrace the great and far-reaching ideals of liberating the whole of mankind and fighting for communism all their life, and to constantly weed out the influence of bourgeois ideas. In this respect, the experiences gained by Section 7 of the Mu Ch'eng-chien Coal Mine are as follows:

To penetrating criticize the old thought that "those excelling in scholarship should apply themselves to be officers," embrace the proletarian world outlook, and link the great and far-reaching ideals with the spirit of doing practical work in a down-to-earth manner. Due to the influence of the revisionist line in education and old traditional concepts, some young people of Section 7 who have just come to the mine invariably take the bourgeois idea of gaining fame and prestige as their own ideal. Youths are rich in ideals, and should also have ideals. But what kind of ideals should the young people embrace is a major question bearing on what road is taken and what cause they are going to follow. It is therefore necessary to mobilize the youths to repudiate the old idea that "those excelling in scholarship should apply themselves to be officers" and to be fighters breaking with traditional concepts.

Little Fang's four brothers and sisters are all university graduates and he himself had studied at the affiliated high school of the Peking Institute of Aeronautics. He had copied a couplet that read, "The mountain of books has its paths, and only through diligence could you find the way; the sea of learning has no bounds and only by hard work could you build your boat," with the horizontal strip bearing the words, "constant dropping wears away a stone." With his arrival at the mine, he felt so down-hearted that he wrote another poem, "With only a crack of the sky above my head, my feet trample on the broken rocks. Instead of soaring to the sky, I have gone underground." After several years of steeling in labor, he has changed his erroneous way of thinking of the past and come to realize that in our country, labor is most glorious and so is serving the people. During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, he has written a poem with these open-minded lines, "With a glittering miner's lamp on my head, I am busy with extracting coal for the revolution. Bearing the storms of the world in my mind, I vow to dedicate my youth to the coal mine."

To topple the influence of the idea of bourgeois rights and carry forward the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle. Work in a coal mine is fairly tough. Instigated by bad people, a few individuals spread the idea of "clocking in when you come to work, and getting your pay by the end of the month." They talk in terms of catties and taels in work, and even abuse their sick leave. Why are two different kinds of attitude adopted toward work under the pit. Because some people are restricted by the small circle of individualism, and have cast aside the future of the motherland and the destiny of mankind.

In light of this problem, the Party and CYL branches organized the youths to study "Critique of the Gotha Program" and "A Great Beginning," so as to enable them to understand that the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" is a profound transformation of the system of distribution in the history of mankind. But it is after all not the most ideal distribution system of the proletariat. They invited veteran cadres and old workers to talk on revolutionary traditions and to foster the communist labor attitude. The youths expressed their intention to inherit and carry forward the glorious tradition of hard struggle. Is it tough? Give some thought to the 25,000 li Long March. Are you tired? Just think about our revolutionay predecessors. Be masters of the mine, but never vassals to the idea of bourgeois rights.

To launch activities in "learning from Lei Feng" and educate youths to consciously transform their world outlook in the course of struggle. In recent years, the Party and CYL branches organized the youth to launch in depth activities in "learning from Comrade Lei Feng." Communist Youth League member Sun Ching-jui contracted hepatitis in less than half a year after he came to the mine, and for a time he felt very depressed. Through activities to "learn from Lei Feng," he raised his consciousness, underwent a period of convalescence and returned to the forefront down the pit. But he also encountered new problems at that time.

One day, he received a letter from his girl friend who expressed her dissatisfaction with his job. Little Sun felt his heart throbbing as he finished reading it. Should he ask for a transfer to get himself out of the mine? But he remembered that Lei Feng worked as instructed by the Party no matter whether he was in the countryside, in a factory or in an armed force unit, and felt exceptionally moved. The division of labor into a high or low grade, or into the eminent and the humble was entirely the old idea of the landlord and bourgeois classes, and under no circumstances could I bow to these traditional concepts. He replied with the least hesitation: "What's wrong with our coal mine? Is it short of anything? No, it is not short of anything, but there is one extra thing, and that is a tough environment in which one could temper oneself. It is wrong of you to despise a coal miner. I have made up my mind to strike root here in the mine, and even a locomotive would not be able to pull me away." In high and heroic spirits, Little Sun firmly stood at the forefront down the pit.

Mobilize the Socialist Enthusiasm of the Youths and Make More Contributions to the Consolidation of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

In order to develop the national economy at the fastest rate possible, the Party and CYL branches constantly organized the youths to study the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" put forward by Chairman Mao, so as to constantly raise their enthusiasm for building socialism in a big way.

The Party and CYL branches regularly gave the youths education in the situation at home and abroad, discussed the position of coal in the national economy and the heavy revolutionary burdens shouldered by young

miners, and encouraged them to maintain the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same daring, death-defying spirit displayed in the years of revolutionary war, so that more coal of a better grade could be produced for the country. This year, through studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on question of theory, the youths further raised their awareness of the line struggle, and showed even greater drive in work. In the two shock tunneling campaigns in May, the shock brigade of young miners under the guidance of old workers successively broke five times the highest tunneling records in the history of the entire section.

In order to mobilize the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of youths, it is imperative to penetratingly and carefully conduct proper work for the ideological transformation of a section of youths who are backward. After the young worker Little Chang came to the mine, he was for a time slack in ideological remolding and was seriously corrupted by bourgeois ideas. Some people thought that Little Chang was "born to be the branch of a short tree, a good-for-nothing piece of material" and should be bluntly named at general meetings and criticized at small meetings so as to hit the nail on the head and touch him to the soul. But nothing of that sort was done in the section. They helped him realize his mistake on the one hand and encouraged him and showed concern for him on the other, thus enabling him to gradually register some changes. But as the saying goes, "Three feet of ice is not frozen in one day." It did not take him long to show signs of ideological setback, and some people said disappointingly, "His bones and flesh are all inborn and have taken their final shape--no change will ever be possible!"

The Party and CYL branches thought that the thinking of young people should be capricious. They also made an analysis of Little Chang: As Little Chang did make progress for a period, this showed that he was able to make progress. His setback should be viewed as setback in the course of progress and as a further exposure of contradictions. They hence enhanced further their confidence in the education of him, and they not only observed his mood, tackled his temper and grasped the laws under which his mind worked, but also kept track of the trend, kept an eye on signs indicating new problems, and made sure that ideological work was always done beforehand. Given patient assistance, Little Chang was finally transformed. In the course of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, he took the initiative to link his own thought with the discussion of the need to resist the corrosion by bourgeois ideas and to transform the world outlook of small private owners. He became a theory guide of the shifts and teams.

With the vigorous development of the coal industry, there is an ever higher demand for technical standards. However, some youths still thought that a coal mine called for nothing more than to drill holes, put up props and extract coal, and they could not make proper use of the cultural knowledge they had learned. In light of these ideas, the Party and CYL branches carried out ideological work on the one hand, and on the other hand they organized the youths to carry out technical innovation activities in conjunction with the realities of production, thus bringing into full play the characteristics of the young miners who have cultural

knowledge and are most eager to learn. At present, the youth technical innovation group of Section 7 have, in collaboration with comrades of departments concerned, successfully experimented with transistor wave-carrier telephones and electrical drill material-mixing machines, thus raising labor efficiency. A number of young comrades have come to understand that precisely because the conditions of work in collieries are comparatively tough and the excavation techniques are also rather backward, the mines are in need of educated youth, and offer a broad world where much can be done. In the course of working strenuously, quite a number of youths have persisted in learning about mining machinery and electro-mechnical knowledge for mines, and are full of enthusiasm for studying and solving problems in production. In Section 7 there is also a young miner who is attending the workers' university run by the mine, and is thoroughly studying new techniques and new methods for the reform of coal extraction.

*

Over the past few years, educated by the Party and CYL organizations and helped by veteran workers, the young miners of Section 7 have taken great strides along the road of socialism. They dare to wage struggle against the class enemy, oppose erroneous ideas, counter bad styles and practices, and press forward with formidable tasks. Battling in unity with the old miners, they have overfulfilled production plans for eight years in a row, and increased coal output by more than 200,000 tons for the state. A generation of new miners with socialist consciousness and culture is vigorously growing up.

- By Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent(s) and reporter(s)

* * *

POLITICAL ECONOMY

Three Major Differences

by

Chin Yüan (靳苑)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 13, 1975)

The three major differences refer to the differences between industry and agriculture, between town and country, and between physical labor and mental labor. These differences have emerged following the development of division of labor in society, the emergence of the system of private ownership of the means of production and the division of society into classes. They would also wither away with the thorough abolition of the system of private ownership and classes.

Toward the end of the primitive commune, with the separation of handicraft industry from agriculture, division of labor emerged between agriculture and handicraft industry. Following the development of division of labor in society, the emergence of the system of private ownership, the establishment of slavery system, and the constant development of production and exchange, there emerged cities where handicraftsmen, big slave-owners, officials, merchants and usurers lived together, thus leading to the separation of town and country. Through such means as taxes and levies, buying cheap and selling dear, and exploitation through debts, the big slave-owners, merchants and usurers exploited and oppressed the rural inhabitants politically and economically, thus giving rise to antagonistic classes between town and country.

Due to division of labor and the development of productive forces in society, the chieftains of clans and the leaders of tribes were able to gradually free themselves from physical labor. Therefore, managers who were specially engaged in mental labor began to separate themselves from the producers. The establishment of the slavery system led to the rise of antagonism between mental labor and physical labor. In slave society, with the slave-owners class monopolizing culture, education and scientific techniques, and practicing the ruthless exploitation and oppression of the broad masses of slaves. The latter could only take up labor-consuming physical labor. However, history shows that the slaves were the makers of culture in the period of slavery.

There were antagonisms between industry and agriculture, between town and country, and between physical labor and mental labor in the slave society, the feudal society and the capitalist society. Especially under the capitalist system, antagonisms of this kind have developed and become increasingly acute.

In capitalist society, the capitalists generally adopt the method of sacrificing and plundering agriculture for the development of industry, and consequently there is unbalanced development between industry and

agriculture, between town and country. Furthermore, the capitalists also plunder the broad masses of peasants by means of raising the prices of industrial products, depressing the prices of farm produce or increasing ground-rent, thus making more and more peasants and petty producers go bankrupt. The exploitation and oppression of agriculture and the countryside to a serious extent by industry and the cities has brought about the state in which the countryside is getting more and more backward compared with the cities.

In capitalist society, the overwhelming majority of bourgeois intellectuals are engaged in mental labor. They are hired by the bourgeoisie, to exploit and oppress the broad masses of working people. Although the development of large-scale industry, the capitalist apparatus, has greatly spurred the development of scientific techniques and culture, the economic condition and social position of the broad masses of workers and laboring people who have nothing, have determined that their cultural standard can only be restricted to a narrow sphere so as to insure to some extent the constant availability of skilled labor to the capitalists. In the capitalist society, manual workers are discriminated against and physical labor is looked upon as "lowly and mean." The difference between physical labor and mental labor has given rise to sharp class antagonism.

In socialist society, the socialist system of public ownership has superseded the capitalist system of private ownership, and the dictatorship of the proletariat has superseded the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. The broad masses of working people have become the masters of society. This has abolished the relationship of the exploitation of agriculture by industry, of the countryside by cities, and of physical labor by mental labor. Although the antagonisms between industry and agriculture, between town and country, and between physical labor and mental labor have been eliminated, there are still differences between them. This is because in socialist society, there are still two kinds of ownership. The productive forces are still not highly developed, and the ideological consciousness and cultural level of people have still not been greatly raised. People are still unable to break away from the restraints placed by the old division of labor, and labor has not become the "primary need of life." The elimination of the three major differences is an undertaking that takes a very long time to realize. In the historical period of socialism, it is imperative to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, restrict bourgeois rights, actively create conditions, and gradually narrow down the three major differences pending their ultimate abolition. This is an important part of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Since the founding of the People's Republic, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Party and the state have implemented the socialist transformation of agriculture, set up, consolidated and developed the socialist collective economy, and at the same time, brought into play forces from all sectors to energetically aid agricultural development and accelerate the pace of agricultural mechanization. In industrial construction, the policy of promoting big, medium and small undertakings at the same time and building up inland industries is implemented, and the distribution of industries is

rationally readjusted to help the development of enterprises in people's communes and production brigades and teams. All this helps gradually narrow down the differences between industry and agriculture, between town and country. In particular, the emergence of such socialist new things as the sending of educated youths to the mountains and the countryside, cadres' participation in collective productive labor, the perseverance of the broad masses of cadres and workers, peasants, soldiers, students and traders in taking the May 7 road and running July 21 workers' colleges, the participation of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in the ranks of Marxist theorists, and cooperative medical service and barefooted doctors in the countryside is of extremely great significance to the narrowing down of the three major differences. Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory has provided a strong ideological weapon for the gradual narrowing down of the three major differences pending their ultimate abolition in our country.

* * *

THIRD NATIONAL GAMES

Vice Premier Chen Hsi-lien Meets Foreign Visitors and Compatriots from Hongkong and Macao at National Games

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1975)

chen hsi-lien, vice-premier of the state council, this evening met in the great hall of the people with friends from various countries and compatriots from hongkong and macao who have come to attend the third national games of the people's republic of china.

the meeting was followed by a banquet given in their honour by the presidium of the third national games, the chinese physical culture and sports commission and the all-china sports federation.

present at the banquet were vice-premier chen hsi-lien, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission chuang tse-tung, and president of the all-china sports federation chao cheng-hung.

friends from various countries and compatriots from hongkong and macao present at the meeting and the banquet were: the albanian sports delegation led by ilia kongo, the sports delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by kim gi hak, the sports delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by le duc chinh, the sports delegation of the republic of south viet nam led by nguyen sy hoat, the cambodian sports delegation led by toch kham doeun, the lao sports delegation led by sivin oula, the iranian sports delegation led by ghavameddin shahkar, members of the pakistan sports delegation brigadier general s.m. atif and khawaja saleem ahmed, the delegation of the japan amateur sports association led by juichi iizawa, the japanese olympic committee delegation led by masaji tabata, representative of nigerian sports circles a.a. efunkoya, the mexican sports delegation led by humberto gutierrez zamora, friendly personages from japanese sports circles tsuneyoshi takeda and masaji kiyokawa, friendly personage from egyptian sports circles a.d. touni, japanese table tennis veteran kimiyo kurimoto and her husband takaro kurimoto, the romanian youth table tennis team led by ion budisan, the syrian callisthenics study group led by mohamod buzem; and the visiting group of compatriots of hongkong and macao led by henry ying tung fok, the cameramen's group of the hongkong great wall movie enterprises ltd. led by fu kuo-liang and the reporters group from patriotic newspapers in hongkong and macao led by chang yun-feng.

proposing a toast at the banquet, chuang tse-tung said: "china has to date undertaken sports exchanges with more than 100 countries and regions all over the world. while promoting mutual understanding and friendship,

this has enabled us to learn much good experience from our friends in different lands. acting on the principle of 'friendship first, competition second' as always, we shall in the future continue to enhance sports exchanges with various countries and contribute our share to promoting the great unity of the people of the world."

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship.

Chinese Third National Games Open Sept. 12

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1975)

the third national games of the people's republic of china open tomorrow, and the 31 sports delegations from all the provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and the chinese people's liberation army have arrived in peking.

taking part in these national games for the first time, a sports delegation of taiwan province was accorded a warm welcome by the people in the capital. its participation in the games adds to the happy atmosphere of family reunion.

the competitors from all parts of the country and overseas have been studying and training hard in peking in the past few days, exchanging pointers so as to make common progress. they are determined to implement the principle of "friendship first, competition second", learn from the chinese mountaineering expedition that conquered the world's highest peak, the qomolangma feng (mount jolmo lungma) on may 27, and emulate its revolutionary spirit of daring to scale world heights and try their best for the people throughout the country.

the first national games were held in 1959 and the second in 1965. the current games will review what the chinese sportsmen and sportswomen have achieved since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. an implementation of chairman mao's revolutionary line of "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health", the games will help promote sports for mass participation in china and raise chinese sports standards.

the 7,000 men and women competitors are of more than 30 nationalities, as an indication of the great unity of the people of all nationalities in china.

the current games include 28 events for adult competitors and another eight for juniors under 17. among the events for adults are track and field, swimming, skating and ball games. 23 of them are to be held in peking. the inclusion of junior events in such full-scale national competitions will help the up-and-coming young competitors make faster progress.

the nearly 800 matches, heats and finals will be held at more than 190 venues. among them, 30 per cent will be held in factories and mines, villages, schools and army units in and around peking.

attending the games will be representatives of 300 advanced units in the promotion of sports for mass participation from various parts of the country and the army. in the course of the games, they will exchange experience and comment on how the games and the various events are conducted. in addition, more than 1,000 workers, peasants and soldiers from factories, people's communes, army units, government departments and shops in peking have been invited to comment on the ideology, sportsmanship and skills shown by the competitors.

these arrangements are made in line with the principle that sports should serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers and be integrated with productive labour. it will also give the competitors a good opportunity to learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers.

the games events will be officiated and refereed by more than 1,000 men and women officials from various parts of the motherland.

the games will feature exhibitions of military sports and traditional sports items of the minority nationalities. at the opening ceremony tomorrow, 23,000 people will present large-scale callisthenics entitled "ode to the red flag" in praise of china's socialist revolution and construction.

China's Third National Games Open Ceremoniously in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1975)

china's third national games opened ceremoniously this afternoon at the peking workers' stadium.

ushered in by an excellent situation at home and abroad, the current games manifest the great revolutionary unity of the people of all nationalities in china. participating are more than 10,000 competitors and sports organizers of various nationalities from 31 delegations representing all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, including taiwan province, and the chinese people's liberation army. a review of china's sports progress since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the games are expected to give a great impetus to the development of physical culture and sports under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

attending the opening ceremony were party and state leaders chu teh, teng hsiao-ping, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, wang tung-hsing, wu teh, wu kuei-hsien, su chen-hua, saifudin, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, chen yun, tan chen-lin, li ching-chuan, chang ting-cheng, ulanfu, chou chien-jen, hsu teh-heng, hu chueh-wen, wang chen, yu chiu-li and sun chien; vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference shen yen-ping; and president of the supreme people's court chiang hua.

distinguished foreign guests seated on the rostrum at the ceremony were:

phoumi vongvichit, general secretary of the central committee of the lao patriotic front, vice-premier of the lao provisional national union government and minister for foreign affairs, and his wife;

jusuf adjitorop, leader of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia and member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia;

alexander grey zulu, leader of the zambian goodwill delegation and secretary-general of the united national independence party;

colonel ahmed ben cherif, leader of the algerian delegation, member of the council of revolution and chief commander of the gendarmerie;

guests invited to attend the games, including ilia kongo, leader of the albanian sports delegation; kim gi hak, leader of the sports delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea; le duc chinh, leader of the sports delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam; nguyen sy hoat, leader of the sports delegation of the republic of south viet nam; popa iovita, leader of the romanian sports delegation; toch kham doeun, leader of the cambodian sports delegation; sivin oula, leader of the lao sports delegation; ghavameddin shahkar, leader of the iranian sports delegation; brigadier general s.m. atif and khawaja saleem ahmed, members of the pakistan sports delegation; juichi iizawa, leader of the delegation of the japan amateur sports association; masaji tabata, leader of the japanese olympic committee delegation; a.a. efunkoya, representative of nigerian sports circles; humberto gutierrez zamora, leader of the mexican sports delegation; tsuneyoshi takeda and masaji kiyokawa, friendly personages from japanese sports circles; a.d. touni, friendly personage from egyptian sports circles; and japanese table tennis veteran kimiyo kurimoto and her husband takaro kurimoto.

the visiting group of sports circles of hongkong and macao led by henry ying tung fok was also present.

the peking workers' stadium was a splash of colour today, with red flags fluttering under the blue sunny sky. on the rostrum was a huge portrait of chairman mao, flanked by red flags on each side. long banners in the stadium carried the slogans: "long live the victory of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line excl." "unite to win still greater victories excl." "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health", and "friendship first, competition second". competitors of various nationalities and more than 80,000 people in peking happily gathered at the stadium in an atmosphere of unity and triumph.

at 3:30 p.m., chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china declared the third national games open.

the march past was heralded by the five-star red flag to the strains of the "march of sportsmen." some 200 young men and women carrying the chinese national emblem and a placard inscribed with "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health" in facsimile of chairman mao's handwriting marched in the van. a phalanx of red flag bearers and games officials followed. in exuberant spirits and high morale, teams of competitors and coaches marched in precision past the rostrum for the review. the arrival of the taiwan provincial sports delegation drew a long ovation from the stands as the spectators extended a warm welcome to their kinsmen and compatriots.

after a military band played the national anthem, chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, delivered an opening speech. on behalf of the c.p.c. central committee and the state council, he extended warm greetings to all the comrades participating in the games and a hearty welcome to the guests from other lands.

chen hsi-lien pointed out: "the current national games are held at a time when the situation at home and abroad is excellent. they reflect the vigour of china's socialist revolution and construction.

"under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line," he added, "sport has played a positive role in china's socialist revolution and construction and in enhancing the friendship between the people of china and other countries the world over through friendly exchanges."

he encouraged sports organizers and sportsmen throughout the country to continue their conscientious study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and deepen the criticism of revisionism, raise their consciousness of the need to implement the party's basic line, follow chairman mao's instruction "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health", promote mass participation in sports on a wider scale, and make further efforts to improve sports standards so as to do a better job of serving the socialist economic base and the workers, peasants and soldiers and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

representatives of the competitors and outstanding grassroots units in promoting mass participation in sports also delivered speeches.

the opening ceremony featured a mass callisthenics display entitled "ode to the red flag". by intricate patterns and tableaus, the 25,000 boys and girls, adult sportsmen and armymen in the mammoth and spirited 80-minute display portrayed the unity and militancy of the people of all nationalities in china marching along chairman mao's revolutionary line, and the triumphant advance of socialism everywhere in china. it drew outbursts of applause from the spectators. the opening ceremony came to a rousing close amid an ovation with several hundred children releasing 8,000 colourful balloons at the end of the callisthenics display.

among others attending the ceremony were: leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee and the state council, the general departments, arms and services of the chinese people's liberation army, and the peking municipal revolutionary committee;

leaders of the 31 delegations from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and the p.l.a.;

more than 300 representatives of grassroots units outstanding in the promotion of mass participation in sports, and more than 1,000 workers, peasants and soldiers in the capital invited to comment on the games; and

the summit party of the chinese mountaineering expedition that ascended the qomolangma feng this year, and veteran sportsmen and sports organizers who contributed to china's physical culture and sports.

personages from foreign political circles, amity organizations, and economic and trade, scientific and technical, educational, press, and medical circles now visiting in peking and foreign diplomatic envoys to china were also present.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Hails Opening of Third National Games

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1975)

"promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health" is the title of an editorial in the "people's daily" today hailing the opening of the third national games. the full text follows:

under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, china's third national games are opening in the capital today. participating in this full-scale sports meet are more than 10,000 sportsmen, sportswomen and sports organizers from all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the country, including taiwan province, and from the liberation army, and this fully shows the great revolutionary unity of the people of all nationalities in china and reflects the excellent situation in the country's socialist revolution and socialist construction. we warmly greet the opening of the third national games.

since the second national games, profound changes have taken place on the sports front in china during the great proletarian cultural revolution. chairman mao's revolutionary line on physical culture and sports is now deeply imprinted on people's minds. sports organizers and the vast numbers of sportsmen and sportswomen have manifestly heightened their consciousness of the necessity in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. mass sports have assumed tremendous dimensions. as standards of sports improve steadily, china now ranks among the best in the world

in some events. a contingent of new-type sportsmen and sportswomen, educated in marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, is fast growing. sport has played a positive role in the friendly exchanges between the people of china and of other countries. the current games are a general review of china's work in the various fields of sports. we should sum up experience, enhance our achievements and continue to work hard to effect a great advance in our sports.

"promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health." this is a call issued by our great leader chairman mao to the entire chinese people. chairman mao's instruction profoundly defines the nature and task of socialist physical culture and sports and indicates the orientation of advance in this field of work in our country. physical culture and sports are a component part of the superstructure and are determined by the economic base. they must serve the socialist economic base, serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, and serve the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. we should make a conscientious effort to study well chairman mao's important instructions concerning theory and fully grasp the great significance of the work in physical culture and sports from the high plane of consolidating and fortifying the dictatorship of the proletariat. we should realize that, throughout the entire historical period of socialism, the marks of the old society and of old-type physical culture and sports will inevitably remain in this field. the concept of bourgeois right, bourgeois practices in sports and conventional bourgeois views about physical culture are yet likely to corrode our physical culture and sports contingent from time to time. and this demands that we read and study conscientiously and have a good grasp of marxism, further criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and of lin piao on physical culture and sports, and heighten our consciousness in implementing the party's basic line. party committees at various levels should strengthen their leadership over the work in physical culture and sports, and conscientiously carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line on physical culture and sports and his proletarian policies. we should strengthen the ideological build-up of the physical culture and sports contingent, and organize the vast numbers of them to go into the midst of workers, peasants and soldiers and to take part in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, so as to receive re-education, remould their world outlook, and persevere in the socialist orientation for physical culture and sports.

a valuable feature of the present national games lies in the participation by good sportsmen and sportswomen and representatives of advanced units that have come to

the fore in mass sports. as chairman mao said long ago: "physical culture is of major importance concerning as it does the health of our 600 million people." a vigorous development of mass sports constitutes an important aspect of our effort to implement chairman mao's revolutionary line on physical culture and sports. we should develop mass sports on the principles of sparetime and small-scale activities, voluntary participation, a variety of forms and industry and thrift, and should especially promote sports to good effect in grassroots units, including rural areas and factories and mines which involve the great majority of the population. this is something of great significance to building up the health of the worker-peasant-soldier masses so that they will make greater contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction by grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war, and it is of great significance to enriching the sparetime cultural life of the masses in such a way as to ensure the occupation of the realm of ideology and culture by socialism, change people's customs and habits and remould society in general.

while popularizing mass sports, we must endeavour to raise our standards in sports. the fact that chinese mountaineers, eight men and a woman, once again scaled the peak of the qomolangma feng from the north slope demonstrated the level of mountaineering in china and the heroism of her sportsmen and sportswomen who dare to conquer heights. we must persist in putting proletarian politics in command, conscientiously implement the principle of "friendship first, competition second", and criticize championitis and the pure technical approach in sports. our sportsmen and sportswomen should be encouraged to be both red and expert, bring their revolutionary heroism into play, have the country at heart and keep the whole world in mind, work hard to master difficult skills and be daring to scale the pinnacles of sports in the world. we hope the participants in the third national games will heighten their spirit, learn from one another, make common progress, show good sportsmanship and achieve new successes.

we are confident that the third national games will be a sports gathering of unity and victory and will lead to a deepening of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement on the sports front and promote the vigorous development of physical culture and sports in china along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

New Commemorative Stamps for Third National Games

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1975)

a set of seven colour commemorative stamps are issued today by the chinese ministry of posts and tele-communications to mark the victorious opening of the third national games of the people's republic of china.

the designs of these stamps show the conscientious study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat by chinese physical culture and sports workers, the vigorous development of mass sports, the steady rise in the level of sports and the maturing of young sportsmen under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line on sports "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health".

the first stamp carries chairman mao's instruction "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health" in the background. the design shows a group of sportsmen marching forward triumphantly, inspired by this instruction.

the theme of the second stamp is the conscientious study of marxism-leninism. the design depicts sportsmen conscientiously studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the theme of the third stamp is "friendship first, competition second." the design shows volleyball players helping and learning from each other.

the theme of the fourth stamp is sports serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. the design shows a runner flashing past the finishing line against the background of heroic images of a worker, a peasant and a soldier.

the theme of the fifth stamp is mass sports. the design shows a woman basketball player against the background of various mass sports activities -- swimming, callisthenics, mountaineering and running.

the sixth stamp deals with thriving sports activities of various nationalities. the design shows sportsmen of various nationalities against the background of horse-racing.

the theme of the seventh stamp shows the maturing of young sportsmen. the design shows young sportsmen against the background of children in high dives.

the first sixth stamps have a face value of eight fen (cents) each, and the last one is 35 fen. the size of these stamps is 52 x 31 mm.

AIR SERVICES

Air Service Inaugurated between Lanchow and Lhasa

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Sept. 12, 1975)

a new air service linking lanchow on the northwest china plateau with lhasa on the roof of the world was inaugurated on september 7, on the eve of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the tibet autonomous region.

this is yet another manifestation of the cordial attention shown by chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and the party central committee for the people of various nationalities in tibet.

with the opening of the air service, it now takes just a three hours and 20 minutes' flight over the distance of 1,636 kilometres which took more than 20 days by land in the past.

rimmed in by the kunlun mountains, the tangla range and the nyenchintangla range towering some 5,000 to 7,000 metres above sea level, tibet has a complicated topography and changeable weather, which make it highly difficult and hazardous to fly over this region. because of this, the tibet plateau was known as a "forbidden zone in aviation" in the old society. after liberation, chinese civil aviation workers overcame many difficulties and finally in 1965 opened the first civil air service to tibet that links lhasa with chengtu in the hinterland.

the new air service, as the second airway connecting china's interior with the frontier region of tibet, links lhasa with lanchow and further on with peking, thus facilitating contacts between tibet and the rest of the country. it is of great significance for promoting the socialist construction in tibet and enhancing political, economic and cultural exchange in the country.

to ensure the inauguration of the air service on the eve of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the tibet autonomous region, the lanchow civil aviation administrative bureau started preparatory work in 1974.

EDUCATION

Good Educational Work in Remote Mountainous County

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Sept. 12, 1975)

about 98 per cent of school-age children are now attending school in the remote mountainous county of wuchi, szechwan province in southwest china.

some parts of the county, which used to be a byword for cultural backwardness before liberation, are now adopting universal seven-year education system, in the wake of the establishment of universal five-year primary school education throughout the county in 1973.

the county now has 1,300 primary and middle schools and more than 3,000 evening political schools in rural areas. many of the school leavers are doing well in their work and have become backbone forces in building socialism in the area.

located in the tapa mountains, the county's 400,000 population is scattered among high hills, deep valleys and ravines. under the reactionary feudal and kuomintang rule in old china, the people in some places still used the primitive "slash and burn" method of farming and recorded events by carving marks on wood or knotting ropes. in many villages there was not a single literate person.

the educational level began rising after the working people achieved emancipation when china was liberated; but most of the schools were established in the plains where transport facilities were better. children living in the remoter hilly areas still found it difficult to get schooling.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the county educational bureau endeavoured to apply chairman mao's teaching: "in our education we must have not only regular primary and secondary schools but also scattered, irregular village schools, newspaper-reading groups and literacy classes". the part-farming, part-study schools which they set up were popular among the peasants because they were adapted to the special features of mountain area. but they met opposition from liu shao-chi's revisionist educational line and were condemned and closed down as "not concentrated and irregular". they were revived after the scathing criticism of the erroneous line during the cultural revolution and the movement criticizing lin piao and confucius.

this county has re-located many of its schools so that children can go to school near their homes. also, short-time schools are run in places which have a very

sparse population, with teachers moving around from one small school to another.

for example in some mountain villages classes are held in the early morning and late afternoon because children there have to tend cattle or sheep or do household chores. pupils are allowed to bring their younger brothers and sisters along to the classes, or brothers and sisters can attend the classes in turn. if a pupil is absent the teacher tries to make up for it with individual tutoring. different methods are thus used to ensure at least several hours schooling a day. thus rapid progress has been made by applying the principle of "walking on two legs", that is, providing both state-run regular schools concentrated in some places and diverse types of peasant-run schools.

at the same time, both, teachers and students, guided by the principle of "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour," are dealing with the content of education in a revolutionary way. most primary schools run small farms, grow medicinal herbs, cultivate tea plantations and orchards while secondary schools run small factories. the schools also maintain contacts with neighbouring larger factories and people's communes and arrange for the students to take part in turn in manual labour for short periods. local workers and poor and lower-middle peasants are often invited to the schools to conduct education in class struggle by contrasting their misery in the old society with their happy life today. a number of middle schools have organized courses in farm machinery production, agricultural techniques, animal husbandry, veterinary surgery and other specialities. this open-door kind of education links school work closely with out-of-school learning, theory with practice, and serves farming and instils in the students love for labour, for the collective and for the rural areas. by now the county has built up a contingent of more than 2,000 teachers, half of whom grew up in the local communes or production brigades. many of them belong to the first generation of literates in families that were illiterate for generations. deep proletarian feeling and a revolutionary sense of responsibility spurs them on to contribute their best to the cause of education, especially in the hilly areas.

outstanding among the teacher is lu wen-ching who often walks 15 kilometres a day to teach the children of two production teams. the school he works in is on a mountain slope, and the children used to travel dangerous hilly roads to attend school. he therefore arranged to do part of his work as an itinerant teacher. every day he starts out before dawn to teach the pupils of one production team, and at noon he goes on to teach the children the other team. it is usually dusk by the time

he returns home. he has travelled roughly 13,500 kilometres in the past three years. no wonder the local peasants praise him for his devoted service. since the cultural revolution started in 1966, nearly every production team has established its own school. a new generation is growing up with both general and some scientific knowledge. many "illiterate villages" before liberation have become "villages of culture".

the formerly illiterate shuangyang commune peasants of wuchi county now have 17 secondary and primary schools. all the children go to school near where they live. in addition, the commune operates a universal seven-year secondary education system. and each of the 35 production brigades of this commune has established an evening political school where adult commune members learn to read and write and discuss politics after their work. most production brigades also have progapanda teams which perform theatrical items composed by themselves portraying the new people and things of new china.

COLLIERIES

North China's Kailuan Coal Mines Report High Production in Hot Summer Months

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Sept. 12, 1975)

kailuan coal mines in north china, one of china's biggest collieries, reports high production levels during the hot summer months. each week targets have been overfulfilled ahead of schedule and in july and august when temperatures are at their highest, monthly output was increased despite the heat. all the seven mines belonging to kailuan reported high output. in july, the monthly average output was 3.8 percent higher than in june and in august it was 4.3 percent up on the july level. the increased output in these two months amounted to 367,000 tons.

the workers in the kailuan coal mines have increased output by a wide margin for seven consecutive years. in the first half of this year, the state target was fulfilled 5 days ahead of schedule. when summer was approaching, the miners and cadres decided to overcome the low production records usual during the hot months and rainy seasons. they launched a movement to achieve higher production in defiance of the torrid and oppressive summer heat.

to get more coal, the miners and cadres of the whole mine fought against time. in fankochuang mine, the workers and technicians put their heads together to improve the hoisting equipment. they succeeded in cutting five to six seconds from the time needed for each lift, bringing up the amount of coal lifted per hour by more than 200 tons.

the miners and cadres at the fully mechanized coal face in linhsi mine carefully studied how the coal cutter worked, and figured out a way to move the props in twenty seconds instead of the usual ten minutes. in august, they overfulfilled their production by 10,000 more tons of coal.

workers in all seven mines carried out a movement to garner all coal and coal dust left on the coal face. at the tanchiachuang mine, electrical car operators on the night shift took along spades to clear the coal face whenever there was a chance to do so. during july and august, they collected some 15,000 tons of coal sweepings in this way.

in the movement for higher summer production, 1,200 of colliery's leading cadres at the various levels went to the production front to work alongside the miners and help solve problems to ensure the steady progress of production in kailuan.

RELICS

Colored Star Atlas Found in Twelfth Century North China Tomb

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Sept. 11, 1975)

a coloured star atlas was found in a tomb of the liao dynasty (a.d. 960-1127) by archaeological workers of hopei province in a people's commune on the outskirts of hsuanhua.

while an irrigation project was being built there in the spring of 1971, the brick tomb which is more than 800 years old, was discovered 6.1 metres underground. in imitation of a wooden structure, it has front and back chambers and on the domed ceiling of the back chamber is a coloured star atlas. in the centre is an inlaid bronze mirror and painted lotus flowers twining around it. outside this are stars and "hsiu" (lunar mansions) in a beautiful design. the 268 stars include the sun, the moon, five planets (mercury, venus, mars, jupiter and saturn), part of the "tzu wei yuan" (central division of the circumpolar stars) and 28 "hsiu" (lunar mansions: the 28 parts into which the moon's monthly course through the heavens is divided). the 28 lunar mansions are divided along the ecliptic and the celestial equator. there are each seven mansions in one direction. this conforms to the records in ancient chinese books. the atlas also contains a picture of the twelve signs of the zodiac according to their location in the sky. the system of three "yuan" ("yuan" corresponds to a celestial region) and 28 lunar mansions, dividing the whole sky into many zones, was used in ancient china to facilitate celestial observations, while the twelve signs of the zodiac are the regions divided along the ecliptic, used in ancient western asia for the observation of stars. the first reference to the signs of the zodiac in chinese books was in the han dynasty (206 b.c.-a.d. 220). but no pictures or archaeological finds on this subject were ever found until the discovery of the coloured star atlas.

this coloured atlas of the liao dynasty showing the results of both chinese and foreign astronomy is an important archaeological find that facilitates the understanding of cultural exchanges between the people of china and western asia in ancient times.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian-Chinese Friendship Society Holds Meeting of Activists

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 12, 1975)

activists of the albanian-chinese friendship society met here yesterday to summarize its work, set its tasks for the future and elect a new leading body, according to ata.

the meeting was attended by representatives of the albanian foreign affairs and trade ministries and of all circles in the capital. han po, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, was also present.

the meeting was presided over by misto treska, chairman of the committee for cultural and friendly relations with the outside world. sterio spase, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society made a report on the work of the society and a discussion followed.

the meeting elected the new leading organ of the society. spiro koleka, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and vice-chairman of the council of ministers, was elected chairman of the society. the elected vice-chairmen were katina starja, member of the party central committee and secretary of the tirana district party committee; writer sterio spase; and idriz dhrami, secretary of the central council of albanian trade unions.

spiro koleka spoke after the election. he warmly praised the friendship based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism between the albanian and chinese peoples.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Algerian Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1975)

algerian ambassador to china mohamed messaoud kellou and his wife gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the algerian delegation.

among those attending the banquet were ho ying, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and wu hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

present were all members of the algerian delegation led by colonel ahmed ben cherif, member of the council of revolution and chief commander of the gendarmerie, and diplomatic officials of the algerian embassy here.

at the banquet which was permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere, colonel ahmed ben cherif and vice-foreign minister ho ying toasted the further development of the friendly relations of cooperation and the militant friendship between the two countries and two peoples of china and algeria.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

New Chinese Ambassador to Bulgaria Leaves for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1975)

meng yueh, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the people's republic of bulgaria, left here for his post by air today.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Embassy in China Gives National Revolution Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1975)

mulugeta estephanos, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the provisional military government of ethiopia in peking, and madame mulugeta gave a reception here this evening on the occasion of the first anniversary of the national revolution day of ethiopia.

among the guests were chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, minister of communications yeh fei, and leading members of departments concerned, including chen chieh, shih lin, hao chung-shih, chang pin, chien hsin-chung, wang shih-yen and chang tieh-fu.

in his toast, charge d'affaires a.i. mulugeta estephanos spoke of ethiopia's achievements in all spheres in the past year. he acclaimed the constant strengthening of friendly relations between ethiopia and china.

proposing a toast at the reception, minister chiao kuan-hua wished the ethiopian people new successes on their road of advance. he said: the friendly relations and cooperation between china and ethiopia based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence have been developed constantly. this accords with the common desire and interests of the two peoples and is also conducive to the third world's cause of unity against hegemonism.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present at the reception.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Finnish President

(NCNA-English _ Helsinki, Sept. 12, 1975)

chang tsan-ming, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of finland, presented his credentials to finnish president urho kekkonen at the presidential residence here today. they had a friendly conversation.

present at the ceremony were finnish foreign minister olavi j. mattila and secretary general of the presidential residence kauko sipponen.

the new chinese ambassador arrived here on september 9 and was received by olavi j. mattila yesterday.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Sino-Guinean Friendship Treaty Anniversary Marked in Conakry

(NCNA-English Conakry, Sept. 12, 1975)

the charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here wu hsiao-ta held a reception here yesterday evening on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the signing of the sino-guinean friendship treaty.

present at the reception were camara sikhe, minister of higher education, scientific research and correspondence course; senainon behanzin, minister of information and ideology; alafaix kourouma, minister of defence; karim keyra, minister of the interior and security; and guinean friends from various circles.

speaking at the reception, wu hsiao-ta and camara sikhe expressed the wish that the friendship and fraternal cooperation between the people of the two countries will be consolidated and develop further.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

after the reception, the chinese film "children of the grassland" was shown to the welcome of the guests.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Cocktail Party Held in Tokyo for Visiting Peking Arts Troupe

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 12, 1975)

the tokyo committee for welcoming the peking arts troupe held a cocktail party here yesterday evening to warmly welcome the visiting peking arts troupe.

chai ming-wu, leader, wang miao-chih and chin li, deputy leaders, and members of the peking arts troupe attended the party.

also attending among the more than 350 guests were chen chu, chinese ambassador to japan, and kan wen-fang, chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents.

hisao kuroda, chairman of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), said at the party: "the conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty was stipulated in the sino-japanese joint statement. this reflects the common aspiration of the overwhelming majority of the japanese people." he stressed that the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) "is resolved to turn the movement of sino-japanese friendship into a broadening japanese people's movement for the promotion of friendship between the two peoples from generation to generation."

sumitsone anekoji, representative director of the japanese democratic music association, said: "we believe that the performances by the visiting peking arts troupe will help promote the friendship and mutual understanding between the two peoples and further consolidate the friendly ties between the two countries."

in his speech, chai ming-wu expressed deep gratitude to the japanese friends of all walks of life for the cordial hospitality accorded the chinese arts troupe.

he said, "we are convinced that in the common struggle against hegemonism, for safeguarding national independence and territorial integrity and developing the progressive cause of mankind, the peoples of china and japan will surely overcome obstacles and interferences in the development of friendship between the two peoples and good neighbourly relations between the two countries."

chinese singers li shuang-chiang, keng lien-feng, chang chen-fu and fang ming sang chinese and japanese songs at the party. soloist wu wen-kuang played "flowing stream", a well-known ancient chinese melody with the chinese chin, 7-stringed harp. all performances were received with acclamations. the party proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship and solidarity between the two peoples.

Japanese Diet Member: Anti-Hegemonism Clause, Indispensable in Japan-China Treaty

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 12, 1975)

a clause of anti-hegemonism must be written down explicitly in the text of the japan-china treaty of peace and friendship, declared aiichiro fujiyama, diet member of the japanese liberal democratic party.

he said this in a message to "yomiuri shimbun" here today before he made an official announcement of his retirement from the political circle.

he said: "i am retiring soon. but there is still much work to be done. i wish to devote the rest of my life to the mission of developing japan-china relations."

he pointed out that the japan-china peace and friendship treaty should be concluded as early as possible.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Malagasy President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Tananarive, Sept. 11, 1975)

didier ratsiraka, president of the supreme council of revolution and head of state and government of the malagasy republic, received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with chinese ambassador tien chih-tung yesterday morning.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

China, Mauritius Sign Letters of Exchange on Agricultural Technical Cooperation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1975)

a ceremony of signing letters of exchange on agricultural technical cooperation between china and mauritius took place in port louis yesterday, according to a report from the capital of mauritius.

the letters were signed by seewoosagur ramgoolam, prime minister of mauritius, and wang tse, chinese ambassador to mauritius. both of them spoke after signing the letters. they praised the friendly cooperation between the two countries.

present on the occasion were satcam boolell, minister of agriculture, natural resources and the environment, other government officials, other diplomats of the chinese embassy as well as the head of the chinese agricultural technical team.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Chinese Amity Association President Fetes Palestine Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1975)

wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the visiting group of the democratic popular front for liberation of palestine led by abu al abed, member of the political bureau of the front. during the banquet, the guests and hosts had a cordial and friendly conversation.

attending the banquet were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and chou chueh, acting director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

m.o. mokhtar, assistant to the head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, was also present.

the visiting group arrived in peking yesterday for a visit to china on the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1975)

nsekalije aloys, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the republic of rwanda, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of economc relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, and leading members of departments concerned including ho kung-kai and lu kuei.

present were rwandan ambassador to china nyandwi tharcisse and his wife, and the other distinguished guests from rwanda who are accompanying minister nsekalije aloys on his visit to china.

a warm atmosphere of friendship prevailed at the banquet. nsekalije aloys and chiao kuan-hua proposed toasts to the continuous development of the friendship and relations of friendly cooperation between rwanda and china and between the two peoples.

minister nsekalije aloys and his party went to shanghai on september 7 and returned to peking this afternoon. while in shanghai, they were entertained at a banquet given by wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee. the guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, the sanlin people's commune and the shanghai wrist watch factory, where they received a warm welcome.

Rwandan Minister Leaves Peking for Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1975)

nsekalije aloys, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the republic of rwanda, and his party wound up their friendly visit to china and left here by air this morning for a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

rwandan ambassador to china nyandwi tharcisse left peking on board the same plane.

they were seen off at the airport by chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, and deputy director lo hsu of the african affairs department and deputy director fu shun-ho of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

also present were korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk, wife of the rwandan ambassador to china madame nyandwi tharcisse, and diplomatic envoys of some african countries to china.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: What Is "CMEA Economic Integration" All About?

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1975)

a harangue on the "experience" in "economic integration" of "the council for mutual economic assistance (cmea)" was delivered by chairman of the soviet delegation y. malik at the 7th special session of the u.n. general assembly on september 3. he declared that "this integration rests on such a foundation as mutually advantageous co-operative policy in the economies" of the member countries "based on rational international division of labour among them" and that "economic integration" "is open in its nature" to developing countries.

the present special session is to discuss, among other things, international trade, reform of the international monetary system and transfer of real resources for financing the development of developing countries. yet malik preached what was in no way related to the topics. why?

the soviet revisionists have been touting for cmea "experience" in recent years and asking the third world countries to follow and enter into the soviet-designed "international division of labour" "gradually" and "in phases". they claimed that "the options (the cmea) offers can ensure (the developing countries) respect of state sovereignty, real equality and mutual benefit in regional economic contacts." what malik was hawking at the special session was just the sort of stuff the soviet revisionists have all along been advertising.

what is cmea "economic integration" after all? can the "options" the cmea offers the developing countries really "ensure" their state sovereignty, real equality and mutual benefit? to find the answer, let us first of all examine the "experience" of "the cmea integration

processes", which the soviet journal, "voprosy ekonomiki", in its third issue this year so fervently recommended "the developing countries to apply extensively", and see how the soviet revisionists "extensively" have applied it to the other cmea members and the results of its application.

the first point in the experience as summarized in an article of the journal entitled "the economic cooperation of developing countries" is "the inclusion of the long-term plans for external economic ties into the general economic plans." this actually serves as a chain fastened by the kremlin round the neck of the cmea member states.

for more than ten years the soviet revisionists have tried their utmost to oppose the other cmea member states to develop their national economy independently. they insisted that these countries should "coordinate" their economic plans with the soviet ones and include "the long-term plans for external economic ties into the general economic plans."

under the thumb of moscow, the council passed in 1971 its "comprehensive programme for economic integration" which stipulates that the other member states must "coordinate" with the soviet union in their fifteen to twenty-year long-range programmes in addition to the five-year plans, and that they must achieve "integration" in the spheres of industrial and agricultural production, science and technology, foreign trade and monetary affairs and finance. this "coordination" brings the industrial and agricultural production and "external economic ties" of the other member states into the orbit of the soviet economy. as a result, these states, to a large extent, have to bow to the needs of the soviet union.

a leading party official of hungary complained in an article last year that the council's "too rigid system of integration has weakened the sense of responsibility of the governments of the respective countries as far as the economic policies are concerned". he expressed objection to "the overriding or overlooking of national views on the strength of the slogan 'long live internationalism excl.'"

the second point in the "experience" is "international division of labour and industrial cooperation". in applying this "experience" the other cmea members have suffered greatly at the hands of the soviet revisionists.

through this "division of labour" and "cooperation", moscow has virtually turned the other member states into its processing plants and markets for soviet manufactured goods. for example, the soviet union turns out the main components for the manufacture of electronic computers and cars while east european countries are assigned the job

to supply accessories and spare parts. hungary had to cut down its tractor and lorry production in favour of the production of the other items assigned it. 60 percent of bulgaria's machine-building industry had to be switched to producing for the soviet union. besides, under the "division of labour" a number of bulgarian plants must produce spare parts for soviet plants, which are fed back to bulgaria after being assembled in the soviet union.

in the name of "economic integration" and "economic cooperation", moscow has, in recent years, set up more and more supra-national bodies and transnational corporations within the framework of the cmea, such as the "international economic combines". they were designed to bring the economies of other cmea member nations under moscow's stricter control. a specimen of this is the "optico-chemical industrial combine" jointly set up by the soviet union and the german democratic republic in 1973. through this combine, the soviet revisionists succeeded in carving out the vital photographic chemical industry from the gdr's network of industrial management and placing it completely under the control of the combine's headquarters in moscow. this kind of "integration" obviously amounts to annexation of other countries' enterprises.

the third point in the "experience" peddled by the "voprosy ekonomiki" to the developing countries is "to ensure necessary financial appropriations". in plain language, it is a call upon other countries to provide capital, manpower and equipment needed by the soviet union in its economic construction, in the name of "joint undertaking of industrial projects".

for the extensive application of this "experience", the kremlin painstakingly invented the new trick for a "coordinating plan on measures for multilateral integration". under the plan, the other cmea members are compelled to "co-ordinate the use of material and financial resources and manpower" and pool their efforts for the development of energy and raw material production in the soviet union. at the same time, the soviet union has succeeded in including the "multilateral integration" projects into the five-year plans of the other member states.

according to soviet press reports, plans for 30 "multilateral integration" projects have been worked out in the framework of the cmea. most of the projects on which agreements have been signed are located in the soviet union. thus, bulgaria, hungary, the german democratic republic, poland and czechoslovakia have to invest several thousand million rubles and send tens of thousands of skilled workers and technicians for laying the natural gas pipeline from orenburg to the western

frontier of the soviet union alone, while the soviet union reaps the benefit without making much effort. in this way, it not only manages to pass its own economic difficulties onto the east european countries but also to increase their dependence to its raw materials and fuel.

lenin wrote in his draft theses on national and colonial questions that the imperialist powers, "under the guise of politically independent states, set up states that are wholly dependent upon them economically, financially and militarily." facts show that by pushing this "integration" and "international division of labour" within the cmea, the soviet revisionists aim to deprive the "community" members of their sovereign rights and reduce them to dependencies. that is the essence of the cmea "economic integration" and "rational international division of labour" and "mutually advantageous co-operative policy" preached by malik at the current special session of the u.n. general assembly. that is what it means by "options", much vaunted by moscow, to be "offered" by the cmea to the developing countries.

in his speech, malik pretended to be concerned about the developing countries. but his talk about the "economic integration of the cmea" and "international division of labour" is an obvious attempt to impose these soviet revisionist stuff on the developing countries, drag them into the social-imperialist system of exploitation and reduce them to soviet economic vassals to be manipulated and exploited as kremlin has done to some cmea member states. however, the daily awakening third world countries will not fall into the trap laid by moscow.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese President Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Sept. 10, 1975)

president gaafar mohamed nimeri of the democratic republic of the sudan received wang wei-ping, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, here today. they had a friendly talk.

present on the occasion were faisal mohamed abdel rahman, acting secretary-general of the presidency and minister of state for presidency affairs, and mohamed mirghani mubarak, under-secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Delegation Ends Visit to Sweden

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Sept. 11, 1975)

the delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade (c.c.p.i.t.) with wang yao-ting as leader and wang feng-en and cheng chih-chien as deputy leaders left here for switzerland today after a friendly visit to sweden.

erik braunerhielm, manager of the foreign department of the federation of swedish industries, saw them off at the airport.

prince bertil of sweden gave a luncheon in honour of all members of the chinese delegation at the royal palace yesterday. chang fa-tien, chinese charge d'affaires ad interim to sweden, was present on the occasion.

chang fa-tien and wang yao-ting gave a reception here yesterday evening on the visit of the chinese delegation. present on the occasion were officials of swedish government departments concerned, responsible members of the federation of swedish industries and personages in the industrial, commercial and banking circles. at the reception, guests and hosts proposed toasts to further development of friendship and trade relations between the people of the two countries.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chairman of Heilungkiang Provincial Women's Federation Leaves Peking for Syria

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1975)

chang hsiu-chih, chairman of the heilungkiang provincial women's federation, and her assistant, as representatives of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, left here for syria by air today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the syrian women's federation.

they were seen off at the airport by ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

First Ambassador of Upper Volta Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English — Peking, Sept. 11, 1975)

bado guy mathieu, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of upper volta to china, arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Government Civil Aviation Delegation Leaves Peking for Federal Republic of Germany

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1975)

a chinese government civil aviation delegation led by shen tu, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china (c.a.a.c.), left peking by air today for a friendly visit to the federal republic of germany.

following the visit, shen tu will proceed to montreal, canada, to participate in the diplomatic conference convoked by the international civil aviation organization for the amendment of the warsaw convention as amended at the hague, 1955, and attend the ceremony for the inauguration of the new site of the organization.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were director-general liu tsun-hsin and political commissar yu li-chin of the c.a.a.c.

West German Guests Leave Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1975)

albert osswald, minister-president of the state (lander) of hessen of the federal republic of germany, and his party concluded their visit here and left by air today to tour shanghai and kwangchow before returning home.

the guests were seen off at the airport by hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

ambassador of the federal republic of germany to china rolf f. pauls and diplomatic officials of the embassy were present.

during their stay in peking, albert osswald and his party were met by vice-foreign minister ho ying and vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan on separate occasions. they had friendly conversations. albert osswald and his party visited a factory and a commune and toured places of historical interest and scenic spots.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

New Chinese Ambassador to Yemen Arab Republic Leaves for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1975)

chao chin, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the yemen arab republic, left here for his post by air today.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Secretary-General Alexander Grey Zulu Arrives in Peking at Head of Zambian Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1975)

alexander grey zulu, secretary-general of the united national independence party of zambia, his wife and the zambian friendship delegation he is leading arrived here from pyongyang by special plane this morning for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

welcoming the distinguished zambian guests at the airport were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and his wife lin chia-mei, fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, wang tao-yi, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, hao chung-shih, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, tu hsing-yuan, vice-minister of water conservancy and power, and several thousand people in the chinese capital.

the airport today flew the national flags of china and zambia. welcomers held huge streamers reading: "firmly support the zambian people's struggle to defend national independence and state sovereignty excl." "long live the friendship between the people of china and zambia excl." "long live the great unity of the people of the world excl."

when secretary-general alexander grey zulu and the other distinguished zambian guests arrived and alighted from the plane at 11 a.m., vice-premier li hsien-nien and others stepped forward and shook hands with them and expressed warm welcome.

a grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. the national anthems of zambia and china were played. secretary-general alexander grey zulu, in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien, reviewed an honour-guard made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. when secretary-general zulu and the other distinguished zambian guests walked round to meet the welcomers, people waved bouquets and cheered: "a warm welcome to the distinguished zambian guests excl." youngsters in their holiday best performed a dance of welcome, expressing the chinese people's friendly sentiments for the zambian people.

andreya s. masiye, member of the zambian friendship delegation and zambian ambassador to china, arrived in peking on board the same plane.

also present at the airport were diplomatic officials of the zambian embassy here, hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and diplomatic envoys of african countries to china.

List of Principal Members of Zambian Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1975)

following is a list of the principal members of the zambian friendship delegation led by alexander grey zulu, secretary-general of the united national independence party:

solomon kalulu, chairman of the social and cultural committee of the central committee of the u.n.i.p.;

fine liboma, executive secretary of the youth brigade of the central committee of the u.n.i.p.;

james c. mapoma, minister of lands, natural resources and tourism;

greenwood b. sitwizya, member of parliament and minister of state for foreign affairs;

dr. henry s. meebelo, special assistant to the secretary-general;

boniface zulu, chairman of water board;

andreya s. masiye, zambian ambassador to china;

ambassador malikana liswaniso, chief of protocol of the ministry of foreign affairs;

mama monica chintu, member of parliament and member of the women's brigade of the u.n.i.p.; and

p.k. musukwa, senior private secretary to the secretary-general.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

UPU International Bureau Director General Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1975)

mohamed ibrahim sobhi, director general of the international bureau of the universal postal union, and his wife and three others arrived here by air today on a friendly visit to china.

greeting them at the airport was chu chun-ho, vice-minister of posts and tele-communications.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

September 25, 1975 No. 5942

****
* NATIONAL *
****

SHANGHAI PETRO-CHEMICAL COMPLEX

A Typical Example of What Is Both Fast and Good

- short commentary -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 29, 1975)

The Chinshan project -- the construction of the Shanghai Petro-Chemical Complex, is a typical example of what is both fast and good. Some of its outstanding experiences are applicable not only in the construction of major projects, but also on the whole capital construction front.

The question of speed is an important problem of socialist revolution and socialist construction in China. The practice of the Chinshan project shows that we not only need high speed, but our superior socialist system also makes it possible for us to achieve high speed.

Whether or not we can achieve high speed lies basically in whether or not we have a Marxist line. Experience in the construction of the Chinshan project tells us that so long as we adhere to the basic line and policies of the Party, implement the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism," reinforce the centralized leadership of the Party, criticize revisionism and bourgeois tendencies, built a strong and powerful leading body capable of fighting in unity, and combine centralization of leadership with launching mass movements on a large scale, we can step up the tempo of socialist construction. The reason that the construction of the Chinshan project is able to make fast and good progress is that under the centralized leadership of the Party, they insist on placing proletarian politics in command, arousing the masses in breadth and depth and carrying out ideological and political mobilization, thus enabling the working people of Shanghai, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and even the neighborhood women in the vicinity of the project to understand the economic and political significance of the project. With the significance

of this project made known to every family and household, this has given birth to a tremendous material force.

On the basis of combining this kind of centralization of leadership with launching mass movements on a large scale, by giving full play to the superiority of the socialist system, unremittingly adjusting the relations of production, bringing all positive factors into play and combining according to plan the forces of all sectors into one single force, they have effectively developed socialist cooperation on a large scale and speeded up the progress of the project. This experience of the Chinshan project merits attention.

The construction of this giant and technically complicated modern petro-chemical combine is fraught with difficulties. However, they have adhered to the policy of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," manifested the revolutionary spirit of the Chinese working people, brought into play the wisdom and creativity of the masses, and overcome one difficulty after another, thus enabling the project to victoriously accomplish its tasks according to plan and the time-table set in the contract.

Another important experience from the construction of the Chinshan project is the combination of full revolutionary enthusiasm with an exacting scientific attitude, the strict implementation of all essential rules and regulations, and adherence to the policy of quality above all else. Serious attention is paid to the quality of the project, and faster progress is sought while insuring good quality. This point is also very important.

At present, the situation is very good on the industrial, communications and capital construction fronts. The leading cadres, the workers and the scientific and technical personnel on the capital construction front must adhere to the basic line and policies of the Party and implement the general line of the Party for socialist construction. In order to further implement the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" and deepen the mass movement for "learning from Tach'ing in industry," we must in conjunction with our own actual conditions learn from, catch up with and overtake Chinshan, and carry out our socialist construction with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

* * *

Why Is the Chinshan Engineering Project Able To Make Fast and Good Progress?

- a commentary by our own reporter-

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 29, 1975)

On a stretch of sandy beach in Chinshan county, Shanghai municipality, by the shore of the East China Sea, the construction of a large and technically complicated modern petro-chemical base for the production of many kinds of synthetic fibers and plastic materials, the Shanghai Petro-Chemical Complex, is underway at a high speed.

Since the breaking of ground and the sinking of the first pile for the foundation on January 1, 1974, in only slightly more than a year and a half, six production plants, four auxiliary plants, a wharf on the sea for unloading oil and servicing these ten plants, sewage disposal tunnels, railway sidings, the Huangpu River Bridge, living quarters, shops, schools and hospitals have risen like magic from what formerly was the sea at high tide and a muddy flat at low tide. Of its eighteen sets of installations, the first set will soon be fired for a trial run in the not too distant future.

The Chinshan project is the biggest construction project in Shanghai municipality since liberation, and is also one of the several major petro-chemical bases in the whole country. It marks the high-speed development of China's petroleum industry and the headway made in big strides in the newly emerging petro-chemical industry.

During the first ten days of August in mid-summer, we arrived at the Chinshan construction site together with some comrades from the various capital construction fronts throughout the country. Among them many are old fighters who have taken part in capital construction since the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan. After they heard the accounts given by the comrades of the Shanghai municipality and the command post of this project and made an on-the-spot inspection, these "experts" in capital construction enthusiastically and excitedly praised the Chinshan project: The completion of so huge an amount of work within so short a period and the construction of such a technically complicated modern enterprise at so high a speed are without precedent in the history of capital construction in China.

The question of speed in an extremely important problem in carrying out socialist construction and strengthening the economic and national defense forces of China. If the Shanghai Petro-Chemical Complex can be put on stream one year earlier, it not only could supply the people with a sizeable quantity of chemical fibers and plastic materials, but also could accumulate a large amount of capital for the state.

Why is the Chinshan project able to make fast and good progress? Everybody has asked this question without consulting one another and actively explored its "secrets."

The result of the exploration reveals that the most important "secret" is nothing else but that the comrades of Chinshan have persisted

in the study of theory, opposed and guarded against revisionism and firmly implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. From the practice of the Chinshan project, everybody has realized that in order to carry out construction of high quality and high standard at a high speed, it is necessary to adhere to the basic line of the Party, implement the general line of the Party for building socialism and follow the mass line of the Party.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the Chinshan project has supplied rich experience of general significance for the capital construction front. What are the most important ones?

The exercise of centralized leadership by the Party over major projects is the basic guarantee for achieving high speed. The Chinshan project occupies an important place on the agenda of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee. They always pay attention to grasping important matters, grasping the line and grasping important problems in construction. They seriously discuss and make decisions at the right time on important problems such as the guiding thought, overall planning, arrangement of operations and building of the ranks in factory-building. In the course of conducting inspection, study and exchange of experience, everybody has deeply realized that the key to the ability of the Chinshan project in going forward at a high speed lies in the strong leadership of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee. From what we have seen and heard in Chinshan, we feel that the following few experiences in strengthening the centralized leadership of the Party are all useful to major projects and even to the whole of the capital construction front:

To strenghten Party leadership in major projects and first of all to adhere to the principle of placing proletarian politics in command and carry out ideological and political mobilization in breadth and depth within the framework of the whole municipality so as to enable the ten million people of Shanghai municipality to understand the momentous economic significance and political significance of the Chinshan project. This point has truly been properly carried out, and we note that not only the broad masses of working people, but also the poor and lower-middle peasants and community women in Shanghai have been mobilized. Everybody is concerned with the Chinshan project and looks upon making effort for the Chinshan project as part of their contribution to socialism. In Shanghai and in Chinshan, wherever we go, we hear talk about the Chinshan project. People would tell you: This is a big project Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee are interested in, and we must build it faster and better. Only on the foundation of vigorously launching mass movements of this kind could strength be effectively centralized and the impressive picture of thousands of people and horses battling at Chinshan appear.

In order to implement the centralized leadership of the Party, it is necessary to bear the whole situation in mind and make bold decisions. There are many important construction projects in Shanghai. There must be certain things left untouched before we can do things and make sure of the construction of major state projects.

For example, the Shanghai Railway Station was built before liberation, and following the development of rail transport, it is necessary to build a new station, and plans have already been prepared in this connection. However, for the sake of marshalling strength for the Chinshan project, the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee has decided to temporary postpone the construction of the new Shanghai Railway Station. An important decision of this kind cannot be made without the centralized leadership of the Party.

Again for example, there are in Shanghai 4,000 people in the equipment installation forces, and when installation work was at the peak, 3,800 of them were transferred to the Chinshan project. Decisions of this kind also can be made only by the municipal Party committee.

The centralized leadership of the Party is also manifested in the correct handling of the relationship between the workers and the peasants. In the course of construction, the municipal Party committee repeatedly emphasized the policy, "The Chinshan plants must carry out production, the red banner of the August 2 production brigade must be defended, and the people must have pomfret to eat." The August 2 production brigade is an advanced unit in learning from Tachai in agriculture in the vicinity of the Chinshan project, and agricultural production and the masses of peasants can never be made to suffer due to the construction of the petro-chemical complex. This has basically been achieved, and close to 10,000 mow of land used by the Chinshan project as production areas and living areas are basically all reclaimed from the sea. The scale of the project for the disposal of "three kinds of waste materials" is also very big, and the guiding thought of the municipal Party committee is that without making proper arrangements for the disposal of "three kinds of waste materials," the plant cannot start operation. It is necessary to make sure that the "three kinds of waste materials" from the plant will not contaminate the famous pomfret produced along the coast of Chinshan.

On the matter of relations between industry and agriculture, on the one hand the interests of the peasants must not be impaired and on the other hand, under the condition of not interfering with their production, the poor and lower-middle peasants must also be mobilized to give energetic support to the Chinshan project. Tens of thousands of poor and lower-middle peasants have played an enormous role in the construction of seawalls, railways and civil engineering work. Because the great significance of the Chinshan project was known to every family and household, when the branch line of the railway was built, the several hundred peasant households along the line were speedily dismantled and completely removed within three days. The militiamen of the plant and the militia of the commune organized the joint defense of the plant. The worker-peasant alliance has thus been truly manifested in many respects. The comrades of the command post on the spot gave a high appraisal to the socialist enthusiasm of the poor and lower-middle peasants. They said: Without the support of the poor and lower-middle peasants, the Chinshan project can never develop at such high speed.

Another very important experience is that in order to exercise centralized leadership of the Party, it is necessary to equip the project with a strong and effective command post on the spot. One of the important

reasons that the Chinshan project is able to make fast and good progress is that there is a good and relatively strong commanding body here. The leading members of this on-the-spot command post are made up not only of old and middle-aged cadres who have fought over ten or twenty years on the capital construction front, have some leadership experience, are familiar with their business and are full of drive, but also of outstanding young cadres who are full of vitality and vigor. This on-the-spot leading body is able to grasp important matters, the line and political and ideological work, criticize revisionism, the bourgeois tendencies and the idea of bourgeois rights, and rely wholeheartedly on the people. They also can scientifically organize the direction and coordination of the whole project and vocational and technical work, distinguish the degree of importance and urgency of the 46 major projects, give priority to the key sectors and properly fight battles of annihilations by stages and by groups.

The on-the-spot command post of a major project must first be one that is bold in leadership. When large-scale construction began last year, the on-the-spot command post of the Chinshan project studied the question of "whether or not we dare to attack 'Chinchou'" under the leadership of the municipal Party committee. Although there were in the leading body battle-tested veterans on the construction front, none had any experience in building so large and technically complicated a modern chemical project. This was a big battle as well as a tough one. Did they dare to fight it? Should they fight falteringly or put daring above all else and take the field confident of victory? This was a question of ideology and line which had first to be solved at the core of the leadership. After the command post discussed the matter and after initial practice in the construction of the project, the leading bodies at various levels of the worksite established confidence in daring to fight and to win.

Following this, the municipal Party committee again led the project command post to study the question of "where the command post should be set up." They said: The moving of our command post from the Bund of Shanghai to the shore of Chinshan does not mean that the question of face-to-face leadership has been solved. The commanders cannot float on the surface, but have to go deep below to conduct investigations and studies, participate in manual labor and solve problems arising in construction together with the workers and technicians. The municipal Party committee also reminded them that an on-the-spot command post must learn to integrate the abstract with the concrete, carry out overall planning, and properly grasp the complicated organizational movement of man-power and vocational and technical work. More important, it must always bear in mind placing proletarian politics in command, implement the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" and take the road of Tach'ing. It must be good at grasping typical examples, and must not let advanced personalities and deeds slip past its eyes and get buried. It must use typical examples to guide the whole situation. The comrades of the on-the-spot command post have precisely taken this course of action, thus leading to the emergence of the excellent situation -- greater, faster, better and more economical results.

After our inspection of the Chinshan project, our most salient impression of this on-the-spot command post is that it dares to take the lead, assume responsibility, grasp class struggle, wage struggle against

various erroneous tendencies, and grasp enterprise management and rules and regulations. The members of the command post set the pace in work, and have the drive and the death-defying spirit. And their ability to achieve all this is inalienable from the strong leadership and effective support of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee.

During our visit, we constantly heard comrades at the worksite talk about the responsible comrades of the municipal Party committee who constantly went to the forefront of the project. Particularly at the crucial moment, they went deep into the scene to acquaint themselves with conditions and solve problems. This gave great encouragement and impetus to tens of thousands of the project builders.

Give full play to the superiority of the socialist system and launch great socialist cooperation and major battles. When we made an on-the-spot inspection of the entire project, we all had a feeling: In so vast a construction site with tens of thousands of people working underground and above ground, carrying out civil engineering, installation and production work and leading a life in what seems to be an orderly manner, where does the "secret" lie? The situation is actually like this: The 23 bureaus and 23 designing units of the whole municipality all take part in the construction of the Chinshan project and a large number of factories take up the main production tasks and contract for construction tasks involving the fitting together of parts. For example, the Chemical Engineering Bureau contracts for the construction of the No. 1 and No. 2 chemical plants, the Textile Bureau contracts for the construction of the chinlon plant, and velon plant and the dacron plant, the Light Industry Bureau contracts for the construction of the plastic material plant, while the seven bureaux of commerce, culture and education, public health, etc., and ten districts separately contract for livelihood supplies and the cultural and sanitation installations. Apart from the tens of thousands of poor and lower-middle peasants, some 5,000 women of the community in the whole municipality also take part in the battle at Chinshan. The comrades of Chinshan call this, "Unified leadership with construction work underwritten by the right departments."

According to the overall plan, they have organized a three-in-one combination command organization for the construction planning, construction and designing units to operate independently and fulfill their tasks under unified planning. Meanwhile, their political and ideological work, equipment, material resources, progress in engineering work and quality inspection are under the leadership of the project command post. In this way, the forces of all sectors are organized according to plan, thus creating a method for a large project to fight a battle of annihilation with greater, faster, better and more economical results. This is also why everything is in good order and well arranged although tens of thousands of workers are employed at so large a worksite seething with enthusiasm.

"Cooperation .... creates a kind of productive force." There are many different forms of cooperation at the Chinshan worksite. In the work of taking delivery and inspection of equipment, the No. 2 Chemical Plant has practiced the three-in-one combination of transportation, stevedoring and installation to enable more than 15,000 tons and over 13,000 crates of imported equipment to arrive at the worksite basically intact and free from damage.

The moment the large pieces of equipment are brought to the port of Shanghai, they have to pass through seven links, including hoisting, lighterage and forwarding, that are closely tied together. But in general, they are brought to the installation site within 48 hours.

In the course of constructing the Ch'enshan wharf, they have implemented the three-in-one combination of the construction units, the scientific research units and the institutions of higher learning. This has played a very important part in guaranteeing the completion of the wharf.

At the Chinshan worksite, there is also a kind of "hit-and-run" cooperation. For example, when the force for the installation of the twelve fiber drawing flow line of the chinlon plant was not large enough, they invited 500 maintenance workers from more than 100 textile mills in the municipality to organize the fitting together of parts. These workers brought their own tools with them and they left after installation work was completed. Because the welding of spherical tanks calls for welding technique of a very high quality, they invited a batch of welders from the No. 2 welding plant, boiler plants, shipyards and other units, and these welders immediately returned to their respective units upon the completion of their assignments. These workers not only fulfilled the task of giving cooperation and support, but also learned new techniques and good experience through participation in this complicated construction project, thus raising their own technical level.

The Chinshan worksite has established relations of cooperation with a nearby commune and set up a vegetables base covering 1,500 mow, thereby insuring the supply of vegetables to the tens of thousands of workers at the worksite.

The comrades of the on-the-spot command post again and again told us that the ability of the Chinshan project to progress at high speed and set new records not only had something to do with large-scale cooperation and major battles, but was also inseparable from the cooperation and support given by many districts and departments throughout the country. They mentioned in particular the twelve old workers from Tach'ing who came to Chinshan to help build an oil pipeline, because they not only taught them techniques, but they also brought them the good style of "be honest in three respects" /be honest people, make honest confessions and do honest thing -- SPRCP Ed./ and "four strict requirements" of the Tach'ing workers.

The great socialist cooperation of the Chinshan project has greatly broadened our horizon. The great socialist cooperation has embodied the strong vitality of our socialist system. The practice of the construction of the Chinshan project at a high speed shows that we not only can smash the old world, but also can rely on the superiority of the socialist system, carry out large-scale cooperation, combine according to plan the forces of all sectors into a single force, and build a new world at a faster rate. The question lies in that we must see clearly the traces left behind by the old society and the influence of revisionism. For example, the past practice of "passing the bucket" by the three sides of A (the construction planning unit), B (the construction unit) and C (the designing unit) was a manifestation of

this kind of influence. We must pay attention to unremittingly adjusting the relations of production, building up a new type of socialist inter-relations and promoting the continuous development of productive forces.

In the course of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the builders of the Chinshan project paid attention to integrating theory with practice, unremittingly abolishing of departmentalism, embracing the concept of the whole, carrying forward the communist style, and adjusting the relations of production. The masses of workers said with delight, "Although the distribution of work is at variance, we are all our own masters." "Only by combining A, B and C into a single force would there be a semblance of socialism." It was precisely on the basis of this correct ideological and political line that the mass movement for vigorous and dynamic, practical and realistic, great socialist cooperation could be developed, high speed could be attained and new records could be set.

In the course of introducing foreign techniques and equipment for the construction of engineering projects, it is likewise necessary to adhere to the policy of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts." This point has also left a deep impression on the visitors to the Chinshan project.

Some of the equipment of the Chinshan project are introduced from abroad. The introduction of new techniques from abroad is for speeding up the rate of our construction and increasing the power of the Chinese people to rely on their own efforts. The comrades of Chinshan have aptly said, "We may introduce some advanced techniques from abroad, but we must still rely on ourselves in building socialism." "We must study conscientiously the fine experience from abroad, but we also must not throw away our own good experience."

During our inspection, visit and discussion at Chinshan we have strongly felt that leading cadres, workers and technicians of Chinshan have highly developed the spirit of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in their own hands and relying on their own efforts. This is manifested not only in their attitude toward the building and design of equipment at home, civil engineering work, construction and installation, but also in their correct attitude toward the techniques and equipment introduced from abroad. Of the nine sets of imported production equipment, some are governed by contracts and some are bound by schedules. They have carried forward the revolutionary spirit of the Chinese working people, placed the work they should do to the fore, and in their own words, succeed in completing work at home to wait for equipment from abroad and the foundation to wait for the equipment which is promptly installed the moment it arrives. They have fulfilled their own tasks according to the time-table stipulated in the contracts and seized the initiative in construction.

They conscientiously study the new techniques from abroad. For example, of the more than 30 welders of the Shanghai No. 2 Welding Plant, a dozen or so of them are young women welders. They came to Chinshan to help weld and install a large spherical tank for the storing of acrylonitrile. They had never seen or done this kind of work before. This huge spherical tank with a capacity for 2,270 cubic meters was about six stories high and

weighed 270 tons. It was made up of 66 curved sections of high-strength steel plates 38 millimeters thick. The contract called for a very high technical standard and the welded seams had to pass "three 100 percent tests": 100 percent in the X-ray test; 100 percent in the magnetic dust test for faults; and 100 percent in the color test for faults. To fulfill this task, the welders were required to be capable of mastering the techniques of flat welding, vertical welding, horizontal welding and under welding. They were also required to make "a single welding for both sides," and they had to pass a test before they could obtain the right to weld. Many of the young welders of the No. 2 Welding Plant had only two years of welding experience, but they bravely accepted the task. Inspired by the spirit of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, they diligently studied, practiced and delved into the technique. Twenty-one of the welders passed their test, and finally victoriously fulfilled the task of welding the large spherical tank that passed the three "100 percent tests." Even the foreign technicians praised, "The Chinese girls are wonderful."

Standing on the basis of relying on their own efforts, the centralization of the wisdom and creativity of the masses could knock away the "stumbling blocks," surmount the difficulties and insure high speed. The appearance of many vivid examples of mass creativeness in the Chinshan project has once again proved the invincibility of taking the mass line. It is sufficient to give here the example of the transportation of large parts to show that "the masses are the real heroes."

Among the imported equipment there are altogether 350 large oversized parts. The heaviest one weighed 205 tons, the longest one measured 60 meters, and the thickest one measured more than 7 meters in diameter. If these large parts were forwarded by highway, dozen of bridges along the route would have to be completely reinforced. Because the river is narrow and shallow and the arches of the bridges are low, the use of lighters for transportation over inland waters was also not possible. If transportation were made by sea, a special pier would have first to be built and that would take at least a year. In the face of these difficulties, what was to be done? The leadership handed the task and the conditions to the people. Filled with revolutionary fervor, the transport workers banded together in groups of threes and fives, and with everybody putting in a word, they offered plans and made suggestions. Finally, they used wooden rafts, this ancient tool of transportation, to smoothly move these large parts without incident along the Changching River to the worksite like "herding a flock of ducks across the stream."

The Chinshan project is in full swing. Tens of thousands of construction fighters are determined to make fast and good progress in creating high speed, high quality and high standard. They combine their full revolutionary enthusiasm with an exacting scientific attitude, pay serious attention to the quality of the project, and are determined to place quality above all else. When contradiction between speed and quality arises, speed must be subordinated to quality, and they strive to go faster only when good quality is insured. They have already carried out three major quality control inspections. When discovering a specific project of poor

quality, they would immediately call an on-the-spot conference and use the negative experience to educate everyone to guard more closely the portal of quality. They have mobilized the masses to adopt strict rules and regulations, and above all, set up the post responsiblity system.

The comrades of the Chinshan project are not satisfied with their achievements and they constantly urge themselves forward with Chairman Mao's instruction, "Many battles still lie ahead, and we must still make the effort." They said: We have achieved high speed, but whether or not the quality is high has yet to be tested by the practice of production in the future. The comrades visiting Chinshan for inspection are fully convinced that guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, under the strong leadership of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee and with the valiant efforts of the construction army comprising tens of thousands of people, they certainly can build at a high speed the Shanghai Petro-Chemical Complex into a modern socialist enterprise of high quality and high standard, and make their own share of important contributions toward consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and building China into a modern socialist power.

* * *

was revised and reprinted by Shihch'üke in the 5th year of Wanli of Ming (1666) and carried a preface by a vassal of the Celestial Capital is an earlier "complex edition" with 100 chapters presently available. But the most complete edition is the "Water Margin for Loyalty and Justice with Comments by Mr. Li Cho-wu" with 100 chapters engraved by Jungyüt'ang of Hangchow around the 30th year of Wanli of Ming (1602). The Shanghai Editing Bureau of the Chunghua Book Store and the Shanghai People's Publishing House had respectively photogravured and published in 1966 and 1975 a thread-binding version and an ordinary version of this edition under the name "Water Margin Engraved by Jungyüt'ang of Ming."

The "complex edition" with 120 chapters is different from the "complex edition" with 100 chapters in that the stories about the attacks launched against T'ien Hu and Wang Ch'ing in the "Fukien edition" of the "concise version" have been assimilated and rewritten for incorporation into the edition with 100 chapters. This work was carried out by Yang Ting-chien of Ming. The "Complete Water Margin for Loyalty and Justice with Comments by Li Cho-wu," an edition with 120 chapters engraved by Yüan Wu-ya under the Reign of Wanli in the Ming Dynasty, is the earliest engraved version of this edition.

The above-mentioned "concise editions" and "complex editions" have all portrayed the whole process of the capitulationist activities carried out by Sung Chiang. The whole book is soaked through with capitulationist poison. The "concise versions" have a greater hold on the ordinary masses, while the "complex editions," because of their strong points through artistic processing, are deeply appreciated by scholars and men of letters.

By the end of Ming, the abridged edition by the feudal man of letters Chin Sheng-t'an had emerged. At that time, peasant uprisings sprang up like surging clouds in the rising winds, and the Ming Dynasty was on the eve of downfall. Based on the need of the feudal ruling classes of the time, Chin Sheng-t'an abridged the Water Margin with 100 chapters into 70 chapters. He deleted all the episodes about the acceptance of the offer of amnesty by the Liangshan insurgent army after the 71st chapter, added a prologue at the head of the volume, and brought the story to an end by adding Lu Chün-i's "nightmare" to the 70th chapter. In this dream, the 108 people of Liangshan are narrated as having been completely executed by Chi Shu-yeh to vent his hostility to the peasant uprisings. But as Lu Hsün stated in his article "About Chin Sheng-t'an" in Nan-ch'iang Pei-tiao Chi, "He also was stupid enough by simply cutting away the last part of the Water Margin and dreaming of a 'Chi Shu-yeh' to slay all those under Sung Chiang." With the last twenty or more chapters chopped away from the Water Margin with 100 chapters, the story became unreal, and his comments often turned the "honest parts of the original work" into a laughing-stock, thus covering up the essence of the Water Margin in publicizing and extolling capitulationism. However, from then on, Chin Sheng-t'an's version with 70 chapters had for more than 300 years become the main edition in circulation. An earlier edition of the Water Margin with 70 chapters was the "Water Margin by the 5th Gifted Scholar Shih Nai-an," a large-type engraved edition prepared by Kuanhuat'ang in the 14th year of Ch'ung-chen of Ming (1641).

"WATER MARGIN"

A Brief Introduction to Various Editions of Water Margin

by

Hai Hsüeh (海雪)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 17, 1975)

The Water Margin, a novel publicizing and extolling capitulationism began to take the form of a book in the early days of the Ming Dynasty after it was available earlier in the form of legends and plain-language versions. As was recorded in Pai-ch'uan Shu-chih by Kao Ju under the Reign of Chiaching the Ming Dynasty, "The 'Water Margin for Loyalty and Justice' in 100 volumes the edition of Shih Nai-an of Ch'ient'ang as compiled by Lo Kuan-chung." This was the earliest record of the edition of Water Margin in the form of a full-length novel. The earliest engraved edition now available for inspecti is the "Water Margin for Loyalty and Justice" (comprising 20 volumes and 100 chapters) under the Reign of Chiaching of the Ming Dynasty, but only one volume, namely Vol. XI (containing the 51st chapter to the 55th chapter), is still left.

The old engraved editions of Water Margin which are now still kept relatively complete in China can mainly be divided into the two major systems of the "concise edition" and the "complex edition." The "concise edition" refers to the edition that records only the facts. There are plenty of records but few descriptiions, and the language used is relatively simple and crude. The engraved editions under the system of "concise edition" are also made up of the edition with 110 chapters, the edition with 115 chapters and the edition with 124 chapters. The Water Margin engraved by the publishers of Fukien under the Reign of Wanli in the Ming Dynasty (also known as the "Fukien edition") is the representative engraved edition of the system of "concise edition." The "Peking Edition of the Revised and Illustrated Water Margin for Loyalty and Justice with Comments" (comprising 25 volumes) engraved by the Shuangfengt'ang of Chienyang in the 22nd year of Wanli of the Ming Dynasty (1594) and revised by Yü Hsiang-tou is the earliest and relatively complete "concise edition" now available. After liberation, this edition had been photogravured for the use of research workers. In content, the "concise edition" is mainly different from the "complex edition" in that after Sung Chiang and others accepted the offer of amnesty, besides going to fight Fang La and Liao, they also went to fight T'ien Hu and Wang Ch'ing.

The "complex edition" refers to the edition that describes things more closely in writing and has given more attention to artistic processing. The system of "complex edition" is also divided into the edition with 100 chapters and the edition with 120 chapters. The "Water Margin for Loyalty and Justice" engraved in the years of Chiaching under the Ming Dynasty (an edition with many missing pages) is the earliest "complex edition" now available. The "Water Margin for Loyalty and Justice" (comprising 100 volumes and 100 chapters) which was engraved in the 17th year of Wanli of Ming (1589)

The most popular edition of the Water Margin published after liberation was the edition with 71 chapters published in 1952 by the editing department of the People's Publishing House. It was a revised edition based on Ch'in Sheng-t'an's revised edition with 70 chapters. This edition deleted the "nightmare" from the last chapter and changed it back to "the arrangement of seating order" according to the edition with 120 chapters. The "prologue" to the whole book was slightly tailored and changed into the first chapter, thus giving the whole book 71 chapters. In 1953, the Writers Publishing House again adjusted this edition, and the People's Literature Publishing House reprinted it a number of times after 1954. Apart from this, what was more important was that the People's Liberature Publishing House published in 1954 a revised edition of "Complete Water Margin" with 120 chapters for the use of research workers. In 1961, the Shanghai Editing Office of the Chunghua Book Store published the "Complete Water Margin" with 120 chapters. In 1973, the Shanghai People's Publishing House published the juvenile edition of Water Margin with 64 chapters through abridging and linking together the base edition of Water Margin with 71 chapters published in 1954 by the People's Literature Publishing House.

* * *

TIBET

Vice Premier Hua Kuo-feng Returns to Peking at Head of Central Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1975)

hua kuo-feng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, returned to peking at head of the central delegation by special plane this afternoon after attending the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the tibet autonomous region.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by party and state leaders chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, chen hsi-lien, wu teh, wu kuei-hsien and hsu hsiang-chien, and leading members of departments concerned chi peng-fei, yang cheng-wu, chang yao-tzu, liu yu-fa, fan tzu-yu, chuang tse-tung, teng tung-che, chu chia-yao, chou tzu-chien, chang wei-min, wu ching-tung, ting kuo-yu, mu ching, chang shih-chung, wang tao-yi and li pao-kuang.

THIRD NATIONAL GAMES

Competition Starts at China's Third National Games

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1975)

competitors from all provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and the people's liberation army swung into action at china's third national games here today. many good results were returned in the course of keen competition marked by a warm atmosphere of unity.

in the 5,000 metres race, hsieh pao-chiang from peking, yuan ching-ho from kirin, peng hsiang-sheng from yunnan and chang yuan-fu from kirin finished in 14 minutes 11 seconds, 14 minutes 11.2 seconds, 14 minutes 18.8 seconds and 14 minutes 25 seconds respectively to improve on the listed national record of 14 minutes 26.6 seconds (ratified 1974). the first three finishers also bettered the asian games record of 14 minutes 20.5 seconds set by shiv. singh of india in tehran last year.

in the women's 100 metres hurdles semi-finals, chung mei-jung from peking clocked 14 seconds flat to equal the listed national mark.

in marksmanship, the listed national record of 559 points in the men's small-bore standard pistol event went down to paosaina from inner mongolia (565 points), liang chang-yi of the p.l.a. (563 points), li chung-chi from shensi and chiao feng-yin from hopei (both 560 points).

the official national record of 593 points in the women's small-bore standard rifle, 60 shots prone, was cracked by three competitors, with wang chih-mei from kiangsi and chekiang's liu shao-min both returning 595 points and liu tung of yunnan just one point behind.

in weightlifting, flyweight chiang hua-ken from shanghai snatched 95 kilogrammes to improve on the listed national record of 94 kilogrammes set by hupeh's yang liu-han last year.

the current national games cover 28 adult events and 8 junior events for competitors under 17. the adult events include football, basketball, volleyball, table tennis, badminton, tennis, baseball, softball, handball, track and field, swimming, diving, water polo, rowing, gymnastics, acrobatic gymnastics, weightlifting, shooting, archery, fencing, wushu (traditional martial art), cycling (road and track), chinese style wrestling, chess (weichi, chinese chess and international chess), ice-hockey, speed skating, figure skating and skiing. all the events except skating and skiing will be held in peking.

the junior events are: football, basketball, volleyball, table tennis, badminton, track and field, swimming and gymnastics. more than 70 percent of the entrants in the current games are under 22.

the final rounds of football, basketball, volleyball and tennis events started on september 7. conscientiously following the principle of "friendship first, competition second", the players have brought into full play their own game highlighted by speed and tactical flexibility.

AMATEUR WRITERS

Young Amateur Writers in East China County

(NCNA-English Nanking, Sept. 13, 1975)

quite a number of good or fairly good works have been created by educated young people in yencheng county of kiangsu province, east china, as a result of widespread activities of amateur literary creation. a recent commentary in the "people's daily" said, "this is a gratifying achievement in carrying out chairman mao's instruction that 'working people should master intellectual work and intellectuals should integrate themselves with the working people'."

hsu hung-ti is the writer of a dozen short stories, some of which have appeared in the press or in book form. after graduating from middle school 12 years ago, she returned to her home village to do farm work. she took an active part in collective productive labour while receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. the profound changes in the countryside inspired her to take up her pen.

in all, the county now has more than 200 young amateur writers. they have created 1,500 theatrical items, 650 short stories and other literary works and 600 pieces of fine arts. the provincial publishing house has put out a collection of revolutionary stories and a collection of children's stories by young writers. these works have helped promote socialist culture in the rural areas and advance the criticism of the ideology of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie and the struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the young amateur writers have assiduously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and tried their best to apply it in reflecting reality.

in writing a story about a revolutionary cadre sending his son to do farm work, the young writer tsao wen-hsuan sketched out an intricate plot but failed to portray the main character as a real proletarian hero and the theme was not brought out very clearly. with this problem in mind, he studied the teachings of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao on the bringing up of successors to the cause of proletarian revolution. he then revised the story and finally succeeded in creating a brilliant image of a revolutionary cadre. since then, he has studied marxism-leninism more conscientiously. he has read six marxist-leninist works including the "manifesto of the communist party" and "the state and revolution" and the four volumes of "selected works of mao tsetung" and written notes of some 50,000 words in the past few years. with an improvement in his ideological and theoretical level, he got a clearer idea of the guiding principles for literary creation.

to date, 17 of his works have been published in shanghai and kiangsu.

the educated young people are tempering themselves in class struggle and the struggle for production to become fine successors to the cause of revolution. many young amateur writers have written about their own experiences.

the party organizations at various levels have paid great attention to the growth of the young amateur writers and helped them raise their ideological level through study classes, forums, meetings and other forms of education. some of the young writers have been sent to study in shanghai. veteran writers have been invited to tell about their own experience and help the young writers overcome their difficulties.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

East China Province Builds Industry Fast

(NCNA-English Nanking, Sept. 13, 1975)

thousands of small industrial units, built in addition to a few essential large ones, have greatly speeded up industrial growth in kiangsu province, east china. gross industrial output in the province has risen 15.7 times since the founding of new china in 1949.

the large industrial enterprises were established by the central and provincial authorities, and the small ones by prefectures, cities, counties and rural people's communes.

gross industrial output in the province now accounts for 70 percent of the aggregate value of industrial and agricultural output as against only 33.4 percent in 1949, when it received a poor industrial legacy from pre-liberation china.

small enterprises play a vital role in the province's industry in terms of output, the value of output and the variety of products. in 1974, 77.6 percent of synthetic ammonia, 69.1 percent of cement and all the insecticides were produced by small plants. every county or rural commune is making or repairing farm machinery on its own. in soochow, small industries account for nearly 72 percent of the aggregate value of industrial output.

the small industries appeared during the great leap forward in 1958. after chairman mao advanced the party's general line for building socialism and the policy of "walking on two legs" in industrial construction, which means a simultaneous development of large, medium-sized and small enterprises, a mass movement to run industry on a large scale was launched in kiangsu province as in the rest of the country. small enterprises mushroomed in urban neighbourhoods and rural communes. on account of their small size, simple equipment and "irregular" methods of production, the small industries were once looked down upon by those who were solely interested in things big, foreign and all-inclusive. later on, many of them were forced to close down under the revisionist line of liu shao-chi who openly opposed the development of such industries.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the cadres and masses in kiangsu criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line and firmly carried out the policy of "walking on two legs". this led to a fast revival of small enterprises.

the prefectural, city and county governments and rural communes provide most of the funds, equipment and technical know-how needed for running such industries while receiving a certain amount of aid from the central and provincial authorities. in eight counties in soochow prefecture, some 30,000,000 out of the 50,000,000 yuan spent on eight small chemical fertilizer plants were raised by the counties themselves, the balance being covered by state loans or provincial allocations. small machinery plants in the prefecture made most of their equipment, either individually or by concerted efforts. seventeen factories in the same prefecture turned out 194 pieces of special equipment and built eight production streamlines for a walking tractor plant in wuhsi county with an annual output of 5,000 and enabled it to go into operation in a short time. old factories train workers and technicians for new ones.

the small industries in kiangsu are adapted mainly to the needs in farm production. a network of these industries has been basically formed in every prefecture to serve farm production. soochow prefecture has more than 100 plants which produce or repair nearly 100 kinds of farm machines. chemical fertilizers, insecticides, cement and plastic sheets for farm use are all made locally. three small cement works in changshu county are turning to good account the rich limestone resources in the locality to produce cement for irrigation and other rural projects.

commenting on the road of industrial development in kiangsu province, a leading member of the provincial industrial department pointed out that to develop small industries means a better fulfilment of the spirit of

reliance on the masses. he said: "if we devote exclusive attention to big, modern and comprehensive enterprises requiring large investments and complicated equipment which are often beyond our means, we will have to depend on the state or outside aid. this would only impose a burden on the state and slow down the development of local industry."

he said that kiangsu province has also established some big enterprises, including an iron and steel complex with an annual output of 450,000 tons of steel and 700,000 tons of iron and a rolling capacity of 800,000 tons a year, plus chemical fertilizer plants, machine-building plants and truck plants. all these have been built according to plan on the basis of the financial, material and natural resources of the state and the province.

"apart from that, we have brought the local initiative into play and encouraged local governments and people's communes to build more small enterprises according to local possibilities so that the scattered funds, resources and technical forces could be fully used to produce the equipment needed through socialist coordination. this greatly accelerated industrial development in the province," he added.

iron ore was found in many parts of chenchiang prefecture. but the deposits were not rich enough for building a large enterprise. the local counties and people's communes organized the peasants to extract 160,000 tons of iron ore a year out of which 70,000 tons of iron were produced to meet local needs. the prefecture also opened a dozen small coal pits with a total annual output of one million tons. besides increasing the local coal supply, this also lightened the freight burden on railways.

the growth of small enterprises serves to rationalize the distribution of industry geographically. with virtually no industry in pre-liberation days, the northern part of the province now has dozens of types of industry including mining and metallurgy, machine building, meters and instruments, textiles and other light industries which turn out many thousand kinds of products.

a number of small factories which the masses built in 1958 by indigenous methods have acquired fairly big capacities after 17 years' improvement. the chingchiang tractor plant in northern kiangsu, once a small workshop making simple farm tools, now has over 2,000 workers and 1,000 metal cutting tools. the nantung factory, started by five demobilized armymen and a dozen young people with 12 outdated electrolytic troughs plus some stone mills and briquet stoves, turned out 10 tons of caustic soda, hydrochloric acid and bleaching powder in the first year. accumulating funds and improving its equipment in the past 17 years, it has become a

modern factory turning out 19 kinds of insecticides and chemical products. it produced 10,670 tons of caustic soda and 10,000 tons of pesticides last year.

the tanyang fertilizer plant, another offspring of the great leap forward, serves as an example of growing from a small to a big scale and advancing from indigenous to modern production. giving full play to their creativeness, the workers refined wood alcohol while producing synthetic ammonia and developed a new process of turning out ethylene through heavy oil cracking and medium refrigeration separation. this paved the way for china's small synthetic ammonia plants to turn out petro-chemicals as the main products and synthetic ammonia as a by-product. the factory has also introduced a new process of manufacturing air rich in oxygen through molecular sieves which can greatly increase the output of chemical fertilizers.

the small industries have promoted agricultural production. for nine years running since the cultural revolution started, total grain output in the province registered an average annual increase of 700,000 tons.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER

First Chemical Fertilizer Plant in Tibet Goes into Production

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Sept. 13, 1975)

the first chemical fertilizer plant on the tibetan plateau, which produces 3,000 tons of synthetic ammonia a year from local raw materials, has been completed and put into operation.

the chamdo chemical fertilizer plant has sent a first consignment of its products to lhasa as a gift for the tenth anniversary of the tibet autonomous region.

under reactionary feudal serfdom before liberation, agriculture in tibet remained backward, farming was done by primitive methods and no chemical fertilizer was ever used. since the democratic reform in 1959 and especially the formation of people's communes throughout the region, the emancipated serfs have applied more and more chemical fertilizer to raise farm output. with the completion of the new plant tibet has started its own chemical fertilizer production as an effective means to promote its agricultural development.

DESERT SCHOOLS

A Commune School in Desert

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Sept. 13, 1975)

some twenty mongolian girls and boys sitting in the hollow of a sand dune listened as their teacher explained the formation of the desert and the principles of controlling and using it productively. across the stretch of dunes they see the clumps of trees that help to hold the drifting sands.

the open-air class was being held at the ushenchao commune school on the northern fringe of the maousu desert in china's inner mongolian autonomous region.

built among the trees planted on the sand dunes, the school itself is one of the commune's achievements in its desert control programme.

the new subject was introduced at the start of the revolution in education at the suggestion of the herdsmen. the school should be run to meet the actual need, they said, that is, the students should learn things closely related to the class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment in the pastoral area on this grassland.

the ushenchao people's commune came into being in the autumn of 1958 and immediately launched a battle against the desert. many schools were set up at that time. now the school has seven grades with elementary and secondary education classes. there are 18 teachers, 16 of whom are of mongolian nationality. the commune school also runs nine mobile primary schools carried on by teachers who make rounds of the scattered herdsmen's settlements to teach the children there. this brings to 90 per cent the school-age children getting education in the area.

the pupils study four years in such "door-step" classes and then go to the commune school for the fifth grade and junior middle school study. for senior middle school, they have to go to the banner (county) seat. these arrangements meet the needs and conditions of the widely scattered herdsmen communities in the pastoral area.

now all people's communes and production brigades in the pastoral areas in the inner mongolian grasslands, with their settled or partly settled population, have adopted this schooling system. where the mongolian herdsmen live in more compact communities, as in the silinghol league in the northeastern part of this autonomous region, 596 middle and primary schools have been set up. to prepare the students for the work of building socialist agriculture and animal husbandry, the ushenchao

commune school set up a number of experimental plots during the education revolution. on entering the 5th grade, students have two periods a week at the experimental plots with their teachers and do productive labour there under the guidance of experienced peasants or herdsmen.

the commune has assigned a portion of desert to be used as experimental plots for teaching desert control, afforestation, farmland construction, water conservation and animal breeding. the commune drew from its sub-divisions 130 mother animals for the school, which returned them two years later after having bred young animals of its own.

now the school grows wheat, chingko,barley, millet, green peppers, egg-plant, tomato, lily flower as well as medicinal herbs widely used in the pastoral area.

the management of these experimental plots and livestock farms is in the care of part-time teachers, experienced peasants or herdsmen with students taking part in the work during relevant classes and off-study hours.

a part of the income from these farms goes to the school to cover expenditures and the wellbeing of teachers and students. during the cultural revolution, the teachers and students built 22 class and dormitory rooms and bought a diesel-driven pump, radio set and camera as teaching aid. school fees are constantly reduced. boarding students pay only half of their food costs as the school gets meat, milk and vegetables from its own farms.

since 1958, these schools have graduated many well trained youngsters. some have gone on to study in higher learning institutions but most are working in the commune as cadres, book-keepers, primary school teachers, barefoot doctors, veterinarians, technicians and meteorological workers.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND CHAD

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets New Chad Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua today met with adoum aganaye, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of chad to china, and discussed with him on the matters related to the presentation of his credentials.

ambassador adoum aganaye arrived in peking on september 11.

Peking Banquet Honors Chad Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1975)

chang keng-ho, departmental director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, yesterday gave a banquet in honour of the chad government delegation led by dering, director of industry and commerce of the ministry of finance, economy and planning.

new chad ambassador to china adoum aganaye was present on the occasion.

the chad guests arrived here by air on september 11.

CHINA AND EUROPE

Vice President of Chinese Academy of Sciences Meets and Fetes European Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1975)

wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the academy of sciences of china, this evening met and feted professors w.k. jentschke, v.f. weisskopf, leon. van hove and g. charpak and of the european nuclear research centre (cern) and their wives. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

the european guests arrived here on september 8 and 11 separately at the invitation of the institute of physics of high energy under the academy of sciences of china to have academic exchanges and pay visits.

they will shortly leave here to visit southern parts of china.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Ambassador to China Gives Reception to Mark Sino-Guinean Friendship Treaty Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1975)

guinean ambassador to china aboubacar kamara gave a reception here this afternoon to mark the 15th anniversary of the signing of the friendship treaty between china and guinea.

among the guests were chinese minister of public health liu hsiang-ping, vice-foreign minister chung hsi-tung, vice-minister of the state capital construction commission lai chi-fa, vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries shih lin, vice-minister of light industry hsieh hsin-ho, vice-minister of commerce jen chuan-sheng and vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries lin lin as well as chinese ambassador to guinea chien chi-chen.

at the reception, ambassador kamara and vice-foreign minister chung hsi-tung proposed toasts to the daily consolidation and development of the friendship between the people of china and guinea and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

the reception proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship.

CHINA AND HONGKONG AND MACAO

Peking Soiree Entertains Foreign Friends and Compatriots from Hongkong and Macao to National Games

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1975)

the physical culture and sports commission and the all-china sports federation sponsored a soiree here today to welcome friends from various countries and compatriots from hongkong and macao who have come to attend the third games of the people's republic of china.

present at the soiree were chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, and chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation.

at the soiree, chinese art workers presented a performance of music, songs and dances.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friendship Youth Ship Delegation Visits Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Sept. 13, 1975)

"the japan-china friendship youth ship" visiting delegation from kanagawa prefecture, japan, wound up its visit to tientsin and left for peking by train this morning. leader of the delegation is kazuji nagasu, governor of kanagawa, and its adviser is seiichi tagawa, member of the house of representatives.

delegation leader kazuji nagasu left tientsin for home via peking on september 11.

as the delegation arrived in tientsin from shanghai on september 10, it was accorded a warm welcome at the tientsin new harbour by li jung-kuei, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, leading members of departments concerned and several hundred singing and dancing young people. in the afternoon, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee wang shu-chen and leading members of organizations concerned had a cordial and friendly meeting with leading members and representatives of the young people on the delegation. that evening, the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet to warmly welcome the japanese

friends on their visit to tientsin. in their toasts at the banquet vice-chairman wang shu-chen and leader kazuji nagasu expressed their conviction that the people of the two countries would join their hands closely and strive for the constant strengthening and development of the cause of china-japan friendship.

in the past few days, the japanese friends in separate groups visited factories, schools and hospitals, the takang oilfield, people's communes, residential quarters, shops and kindergartens where they received a warm welcome from the masses of people.

the japanese friends had wide-ranging conversations on different occasions with workers, teachers, students, middle school graduates settled in the countryside, commercial workers, medical personnel and members of neighbourhood committees. the interchange of their ideologies helped deepen the mutual understanding of both sides and enhance the friendly sentiments between the people and youths of the two countries.

more than 4,000 young men and women of the city had a friendly get-together with the young japanese friends from kanagawa prefecture on september 12. they had friendly volleyball matches and tug-of-war in mixed groups. over 200 japanese young people performed the lively japanese folk dance "sodran bushi" with rich national flavour. the japanese friends also saw acrobatic performances.

at the end of the gala party, the chinese and japanese young people went to plant friendship trees in the lakeside park of the city.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe Arrives in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 13, 1975)

the korean pyongyang acrobatic troupe led by chang chun sop, vice-minister of culture and art, arrived in shanghai from changsha by air this evening. it received a warm welcome from people of shanghai.

when the korean comrades-in-arms alighted from the plane, hsu ching-hsien, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and yeh chang-ming, wang cheng-lung and chang mei-chuan, members of the standing committee of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, stepped

forward to shake hands with troupe leader chang chun sop and other korean comrades. welcomers beat drums and gongs, acrobats of shanghai waved bouquets and girls and boys in national costumes played strains of welcome to express their profound friendship for their korean comrades-in-arms.

in the evening, the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet in warm welcome to the korean pyongyang acrobatic troupe.

in a toast, hsu ching-hsien said: for the past 20 years and more, under the guidance of president kim il sung's revolutionary thinking on literature and art, the korean acrobats have tirelessly developed their fine national acrobatic art and created items with national flavour reflecting the struggle and life of the korean people. they have turned acrobatics into a powerful weapon to inspire the korean people in socialist revolution and construction. the pyongyang troupe's performance tour of shanghai has provided a good opportunity for shanghai literary and art workers to learn from it.

chang chun sop said in his toast that the members of the pyongyang troupe are very glad to be able to visit shanghai and see for themselves and learn from the achievements the shanghai working people and literary and art workers have made in socialist revolution and construction and in art creation by following chairman mao tsetung's teachings.

he said, the korean people and literary and art workers treasure very much their friendship and unity with the chinese people, and will do their upmost to further strengthen the friendship and unity of the two countries.

the banquet was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. during the banquet, shanghai literary and art workers performed musical and acrobatic items for the korean comrades-in-arms.

upon their departure from changsha this afternoon, the korean comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the airport by shang tzu-chin, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee; su ming, vice-chairman of the changsha city revolutionary committee; and local people and art workers.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Friends Leave China

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 13, 1975)

joaquin martinez chavarria, chairman of the national institute for rural community department and people's housing of mexico, and his wife and victor manuel, deputy director-general of diplomatic service of the mexican foreign ministry, left here today at the end of their friendly visit to china.

the mexican friends arrived in peking on september 5. while in china, their extensive travel had took them to peking, shanghai, soochow, wuhsi and kwangchow where the mexican friends visited agricultural and industrial units and an industrial exhibition and toured places of historical interest.

China's Giant Pandas Handed Over to Mexico at Ceremony

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Sept. 12, 1975)

on behalf of the chinese government and people, yao kuang, chinese ambassador to mexico, handed over the pair of giant pandas, which arrived here two days earlier, to the mexican government and people at a ceremony held at the chapultepec zoo here yesterday.

maria esther zuno de echeverria, wife of the mexican president, and her family members were present at the ceremony. present also were octavio senties gomes, commissioner of the federal district, and his wife and pablo zierold, vice-secretary of agriculture and livestock-breeding.

speaking at the ceremony, the chinese ambassador said that the pair of giant pandas, a gift presented by the chinese government and people to the mexican government and people, was a symbol of the developed relations and strengthened friendship between the two countries. he also expressed the wish that friendly relations between the two countries will be further developed.

on behalf of the mexican government and people, octavio senties gomes accepted the gift and expressed gratitude to the leaders, government and people of china for the precious gift.

prior to the hand-over ceremony, the wife of the president cut the ribbon for the house newly built for the pandas.

in the company of the chinese ambassador, the wife of the president and the commissioner of the federal district had a good look at the giant pandas after the ceremony. later, when receiving members of the escorting group and the special plane crew, she thanked them for bringing to the mexican people this precious gift, and asked them to convey her regards to chairman mao tsetung, premier chou en-lai and the chinese people.

present also on the occasion were virginia chapa, president of the mexican society of friends of people's china, guillermo nasser, vice-president of the mexico-china friendship association, and other mexican friends.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand National Youth Orchestra Gives Concert in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1975)

new zealand's national youth orchestra gave a concert here this evening to warm welcome from an appreciative audience.

among those attending were vice-premier chang chun-chiao, vice-minister of foreign affairs ma wen-po, leading member of the ministry of culture liu ching-tang, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries wang ping-nan and leading members of other departments concerned wang chen, wu fan-wu, hou tsai-lin and hsing jen-hsien.

new zealand ambassador to china w. bryce harland and other embassy officials were present.

also present was rewi alley, a new zealand friend resident in peking.

the new zealand national youth orchestra consists of 52 young musicians who average 18 years of age. their programme this evening included "aotearoa overture" by the contemporary new zealand composer douglas lilburn and a european classic. as a manifestation of their friendship for the chinese people, the new zealand friends rendered the chinese symphonic suite "the white-haired girl" and excerpts from the revolutionary dance drama "children of the grassland" with the assistance of members of the shanghai philharmonic society. the new zealand musicians' performance drew enthusiastic applause from the audience.

during the intermission, vice-premier chang chun-chiao met and had a friendly conversation with ashley heenan, head and musical director of the orchestra, and representatives of the new zealand musicians.

at the end of the concert, vice-premier chang chun-chiao and others went up stage, warmly shook hands with the new zealand musicians and presented them with a basket of flowers in congratulation of their success.

the new zealand orchestra gave its first concert in the chinese capital yesterday evening.

CHINA AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Chinese Government Official Representative
Calls on Papua New Guinea Vice Chief Minister

(NCNA-English Moresby Port, Sept. 13, 1975)

pei tsien-chang, official representative of the people's republic of china and chinese ambassador to new zealand, called on sir maori kiki, papua new guinea vice-chief minister and minister for defence, foreign relations and trade, here today. they had a friendly talk.

pei tsien-chang who arrived here yesterday is to take part in the celebrations of the independence of the country on september 16.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Comrade Chi Teng-kuei Meets Romanian Goodwill
Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1975)

chi teng-kuei, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the romanian goodwill visiting group led by tulai taurion, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and first secretary of salaj county party committee.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu was present at the meeting.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including cheng chih-ping, shih huang, hsi chen-huan, chu kun and fan fu-hsiang.

CHINA AND SOUTH AFRICA

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets and Fetes Delegation of Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1975)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying today met and feted the delegation of the pan-africanist congress of azania with leader p.k. leballo, acting chairman of the congress and deputy leader p.s. qqobose, acting secretary of finance of the congress. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Exposes Malik's Lie

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1975)

cold facts contradict soviet representative y.a. malik's false assertion at the current special session of the united nations general assembly that moscow's position "coincides with or is similar to the approach" by the third world countries to the international economic problems, says a signed article in the "people's daily" here today.

it recalls that at the sixth special session of the u.n. general assembly last year, many countries of the third world pressed for the abolition of the imperialist-fostered old order and old system and the establishment of new international economic relations with all states based on an equal footing. but the soviet revisionist's, who this year claimed that the soviet position "coincides" with that of the third world countries, had imperiously and repeatedly demanded at the session last year that

the word "new" be struck out from the phrase in the declaration to be adopted at the session "for a new international economic order" and that the phrase be replaced by "for the preservation of the international economic order". thus, moscow made it quite clear that it desires to cling to the old order and old system of colonialism and that is posiion is diametrically opposed to the developing countries.

the article points out that the soviet union has exported enormous capital to third world countries and founded there trans-national corporations of moscow brand to bring the economic lifeline of these countries under its control and rapaciously plunder raw materials from them, thereby reaping fabulous profits for itself. the kremlin, it adds, has been pursuing a "buy cheap and sell dear" policy and has become a notorious speculator in the world market. it linked up its export of capital with its export of commodities and forced developing countries to buy its outmoded equipment. capitalizing on the difficulties of these countries, it often pressed them for the repayment of loans and even demanded more from its debtors on the pretext of their currency devaluation. in addition, it has enriched itself by arms sales, making itself one of the world's biggest munitions dealers. now, how can mr. malik, by mouthing the word "coincide", obliterate the fact that the soviet revisionists are blood-suckers, speculators, unfeeling creditors and merchants of death and that their relationship with the third world countries is one between the exploitor and the exploited? in fact, the old-line imperialists would be inferior in comparison with the kremlin as the latter has not only applied their traditional methods of exploiting the developing countries but perfected them.

it is noteworthy that the soviet representative has refuted the third world conceptions of poor and rich countries. such a division of the world obviously does not "coincide" with the position of the soviet social-imperialists, and is therefore not to be tolerated. hence all the chicanery in malik's tirade invented to obliterate this objective truth. but there does exist a gap in the world that separates the "poor" from the "rich", and the developed from the underdeveloped. the gap is there for everybody to see and will not disappear because of soviet rebuttal.

malik even came out with an insolent challenge, blaming people for neglecting the question of "by what means and at what expense" the "socialist" soviet union and the developed capitalist countries "have reached their high level of development." none of your histrionics here, mr. malik excl. don't you yourself know how the rich countries have grown rich and how the poor countries have been impoverished? the answer is self-evident: the edifice of the rich has been built on the wealth of the poor countries, and the civilization of the rich has grown out of the sweat and blood of the impoverished peoples. aren't there lots of third world countries still

heavily burdened with "up-spiralling debts" as a result of ruthless exploitation by the imperialists and superpowers?

a wide gap exists between soviet social-imperialism and the third world countries, forming a sharp contrast between rich and poor. wouldn't it be a day-dream to try to make the soviet position "coincide" with that of the third world countries by virtue of hypocritical words?

to speak frankly, the doctrine of "coincidence" advocated by you, messrs. soviet revisionists, is nothing new to the third world peoples who have suffered all sorts of hardships and is a cliche to its true sense long uttered by the old-line colonialists and imperialists. in their plunder and fraud, they have as a rule employed this doctrine as a pernicious supplement to rifle shots and leather whips. in terms of their gangster logic, aggression means "friendship", exploitation and plunder, "pioneering", and deception and duping, the spreading of "gospel". nothing strange is the reemergence today of this kind of saviour and hypocrite in the person of the soviet social-imperialists. although their position runs diametrically counter to that of the third world countries, their features are quite similar to those of the old-line colonialists and imperialists including their ancestors -- the old tsars.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Chinese Ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Port of Spain, Sept. 12, 1975)

wang chan-yuan, china's first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to trinidad and tobago, presented his credentials to ellis clarke, governor-general of trinidad and tobago, at his office here today.

present on the occasion was ravi permand, chief of protocol of trinidad and tobago's ministry of foreign affairs.

also present was yang mai, first secretary of the chinese embassy in trinidad and tobago.

after the ceremony, governor-general ellis clarke had a warm and friendly talk with the chinese ambassador.

Chinese Ambassador Calls on Prime Minister
of Trinidad and Tobago

(NCNA-English Port of Spain, Sept. 12, 1975)

chinese ambassador wang chan-yuan called on eric williams, prime minister of trinidad and tobago, at his office here today. they had a warm and friendly talk.

present on the occasion was yang mai, first secretary of the chinese embassy in trinidad and tobago. /

CHINA AND UN

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Entertains
UN Deputy Secretary-General and Mrs. Guyer

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1975)

foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met and had a friendly conversation with roberto enrique guyer, deputy secretary-general of the united nations, and mrs. guyer here this afternoon.

foreign minister chiao kuan-hua hosted a dinner in honour of the u.n. official and his wife after the meeting.

among those attending the meeting and dinner were leading members of departments concerned under the ministry of foreign affairs chou chueh, pi chi-lung, chi chao-chu, shen chih-wei and chang han-chih. e. ros, charge d'affaires ad interim of the argentine embassy here, was also present.

deputy secretary-general and mrs. guyer arrived here on september 7 for a friendly visit as guests of the chinese ministry of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets First Ambassador of Upper Volta to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua today met with bado guy mathieu, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of upper volta to china, and discussed with him on the matters related to the presentation of his credentials.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Holds Talks with Secretary-General Alexander Grey Zulu

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1975)

vice-premier li hsien-nien held talks with alexander grey zulu, secretary-general of the united national independence party of zambia, this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the zambian side were solomon kalulu, fine liboma, james c. mapoma, greenwood b. silwizya, dr. henry s. meebelo, boniface zulu, ambassador andreya s. masiye, malikana liswaniso, p.k. musukwa and k. kachinga.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were ho ying, li ke, hao chung-shih, ho kung-kai, chao chun-cheng, lu kuei, kao chien-chung and yen chia-hua.

Chairman of NPC Standing Committee Chu Teh Meets Zambian Goodwill Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1975)

chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met in the great hall of the people here this evening with alexander grey zulu, secretary-general of the united national independence party of zambia, his wife and all members of the zambian goodwill delegation led by the secretary-general.

the meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. the hosts and guests had photographs taken together.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee ulanfu were present on the occasion.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Grand Banquet for Secretary-General A.G. Zulu and Zambian Goodwill Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1975)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien gave a grand banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening to warmly welcome alexander grey zulu, secretary-general of the united national independence party of zambia, his wife and the zambian goodwill delegation he is leading.

vice-chairman ulanfu of the standing committee of the national people's congress and leading members of departments concerned attended.

the national flags of zambia and china were hung side by side in the banquet hall. when secretary-general zulu and the other distinguished zambian guests entered the hall in the company of chinese leaders, the band played music of welcome.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and secretary-general zulu addressed the banquet which was alive with warm expressions of china-zambia friendship. after their speeches, the band played the national anthems of zambia and china.

among the guests at the banquet were zambian ambassador to china andreya s. masiye, his wife and officials of the embassy, and diplomatic envoys of african countries to china.

also present were:

members of the n.p.c. standing committee wang tao-yi and chin tsu-min; and

leading members of government departments concerned, the headquarters of the general staff of the people's liberation army and the peking municipal revolutionary committee fang yi, ho ying, peng shao-hui, lin chia-mei, chen chieh, li ke, hao chung-shih, tu hsing-yuan, liu

chien-chang, chen hsi-yu, huang shu-tse, hsia chih-hsu, huang ching-hsi, chang wei-min, li ching-chuan, wang yu-ching, miao hai-ling, pan fei, wang shou-hsiang, yang shou-shan, fu yu-fang and li chin-hua, as well as chinese ambassador to zambia li chiang-fen.

this afternoon, mme. zulu visited the peking art handicrafts workshop. members of the zambian goodwill delegation toured the summer palace.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Speaks on Excellent Situation in Africa

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1975)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien pointed out here today that at present, an excellent situation prevails on the african continent. "we believe that the long-steeled african people, strengthening their unity and persisting in struggle, will surely win the complete liberation of the entire african continent," he declared.

vice-premier li hsien-nien was speaking at a banquet he gave this evening in honour of the zambian goodwill delegation.

he said: "the great african people are constantly strengthening their solidarity and advancing from victory to victory in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, zionism and big-power hegemonism. a number of african countries have recently shaken off colonial fetters and gloriously joined the ranks of independent african states. in the non-independent territories, the people's struggle for national liberation is developing in depth daily. the regimes of the handful of white racists entrenched in southern africa are beleaguered and thrown into a very difficult position. of course, the road of struggle is never level and smooth. numerous historical facts have proved that all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles. while stepping up armed repression, they will resort to intrigues of political deception and a great variety of counter-revolutionary dual tactics. the revolutionary people must sharpen their vigilance in face of these harsh realities and use revolutionary dual tactics to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against them."

vice-premier li hsien-nien pointed out: "at present, the situation in angola has attracted people's attention. at the crucial moment of imminent independence for angola, the superpower which claims to be the "natural ally" of african national liberation movements, with

ulterior purposes, is doing its utmost to sow discord among the three angolan liberation organizations that are recognized by the organization of african unity and undermine angola's national unity. it has even been brazenly introducing large quantities of arms into angola to provoke a fratricidal civil war in angola. this barefaced interference, which has seriously disrupted the process of the angolan people's independence, is denounced by all people who uphold justice. the chinese government and people have all along firmly supported the angolan people in their struggle for national independence. to the three angolan liberation organizations which were born in the armed struggle against the portuguese colonial rule, we have always given even-handed friendly treatment and rendered support and assistance in their struggle to the best of our ability. we consistently hold and sincerely hope that those organizations, setting store by the overall national interests, will resolve their differences through peaceful consultations, get united in the common fight against the enemy and work together for the realization of angola's national independence on schedule. we believe that the angolan people, tempered in the protracted armed struggle and urged by the great african people who always treasure and defend african unity, will surely hold high the great banners of unity and independence, overcome the hardships and difficulties in their way of advance and win complete victory in their struggle for national independence."

the chinese vice-premier praised the zambian people who, under the leadership of president kaunda, have achieved marked successes in the struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and develop the national economy and culture. in international affairs, the zambian government has consistently pursued a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment and made useful contributions to the united struggle of the third world countries and peoples against imperialism.

vice-premier li hsien-nien said in conclusion, "both china and zambia are developing countries belonging to the third world. through the joint efforts of our two governments and peoples, our two countries' militant friendship based on the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism has grown stronger and developed steadily."

Secretary-General A.G. Zulu Warmly Praises Zambia-China Friendship

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1975)

a.g. zulu, secretary-general of the united national independence party of zambia, this evening warmly praised the friendship between zambia and china.

speaking at the banquet given here by vice-premier li hsien-nien in honour of the zambian goodwill delegation he is leading, a.g. zulu said: "both countries are members of the developing third world, bound by their common struggle against exploitation by developed countries and against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism."

he said, "at home, we have a proverb which says: "visits between friends keep friendship alive". it is precisely the profound wisdom in this saying that has motivated our coming to your great country. the zambian people hold the chinese people in very high esteem indeed. our high valuation of the chinese people is based on many years of our true and intimate comradeship, during which zambians have grown to trust and admire the people of this country. during the dark days of our struggle for independence, the people's republic of china generously gave us support which, together with the assistance we received from other friendly countries, enabled us to weather the storm of colonial oppression and to attain independence.

"after udi in rhodesia, our main trade route to the sea through the british colony of rhodesia and mozambique was virtually cut, and our economy seemed destined for disaster. zambia and her friendly neighbour, tanzania, began casting about for an alternative route, and we decided that the best proposition in the circumstances, was to have another railway line built to the east coast through tanzania."

he said, "for the zambian people, the railway line was a matter of life and death. thanks to the great and friendly chinese people, our supplications for assistance in this matter were heard and the project quickly undertaken. to-day, the railway line is an accomplished fact, and rebel ian smith and his henchmen are still biting their fingers with remorse and regret for their foolish and shortsighted policies of holding us to ransom when our exports and imports used to transit rhodesia.

"the tazara railway line will be an artery supplying a continuous flow of fresh blood for the economic growth of the two provinces of zambia through which it passes. already, it is employing scores of zambian workers and providing a market for the agricultural produce of scores of zambian peasants. this is an extremely important chapter that is being written not only in the

history of zambia but also of the other surrounding countries. central africa will never be the same again, and we would like to pay tribute to the government and people of china for the wonderful work they have done for us."

a.g. zulu went on, "our two countries and peoples are separated by thousands of kilometers of land and seas. but the political and economic ties that join us are firm and close. the people's republic of china has undertaken a number of development projects in zambia."

"we, in zambia, therefore feel proud to be so intimately associated with your great country," a.g. zulu said in conclusion.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

September 26, 1975 No. 5943

****
* NATIONAL *
****

CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN"

Commenting on Capitulationist Sung Chiang

by

Po Ch'ing (柏青)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 17, 1975)

The chieftain Sung Chiang at Liangshanpo is the principal "hero" the author of Water Margin takes pains to eulogize. Some commentators also say that he is the "standard of peasant revolution." Marxism teaches us that in evaluating characters we must not forget "to draw a clear line of demarcation between the reactionaries and the revolutionaries." To what faction does Sung Chiang belong after all? Why does the Water Margin play him up so vigorously? This is a question of principle that deserves to be investigated clearly.

Donning the Mantle of "Welcome Rain" and Publicizing the Crime of Rebellion, Sung Chiang Is a Pious Scion of the Landlord Class and a Simon-Pure Disciple of the Confucian School

Sung Chiang in Water Margin comes of the landlord class and dons the mantle of "Welcome Rain." From his appearance on the stage to his death, he is at all times a loyal vassal of the "Taoist Emperor." He is loyal in the extreme to the Sung Dynasty of the Chao family and has never dared to go against the "wish of the emperor." Ch'ao Kai, Wu Yung and the three gallants of the Yüan family call for resistance by crying, "There is no harm for us to get hold of the ill-gotten wealth." They scheme to get the birthday presents and go to the mountain to rise in rebellion. This is a revolutionary action showing that they are resolved to rise in rebellion. But as Sung Chiang sees it, they have committed the "highest crime" and "done something that leads to the extermination of nine degrees

of kindred" and "cannot be pardoned by law." It is a crime to rebel against the reactionaries. This is the reactionary logic of Sung Chiang.

Sung Chiang has no alternative but to go to Liangshan. This is essentially different from Li K'uei and the Yüan brothers who have gone to Liangshan of their own accord to rise in rebellion. Sung Chiang goes to the mountain "only to take temporary shelter in that body of water" "to wait for the pardon of and the offer of amnesty from the imperial court." There are some contradictions and struggles between Sung Chiang and the Kao Ch'iu clique, but they are not those between the exploited classes and the exploiting classes or between the revolutionaries and the reactionaries. Such contradictions and struggles stand but for the opposition of one faction to another faction within the landlord class. Sung Chiang is dissatisfied with the Kao Ch'iu clique only because they have edged him out and "made it impossible for him to achieve success and acquire fame." Later, he is unable to keep even the post of a petty official at Hunch'eng, and is banished to Chiangchou to lead a miserable life. Consequently, he has written a "seditious poem" with emotional excitement. Actually the "seditious poem" is not seditious but is for airing some grievances over his own lot. In the poem, Sung Chiang jeers at "Huang Ch'ao for being unmanly." Sung Chiang's derision of Huang Ch'ao, the leader of the peasant uprising and the "marshal soaring to the sky," has precisely exposed that he himself is nothing more than a loyal lackey of the feudal dynasty who "obeys the mandate of heaven."

Sung Chiang Usurps Leadership, Vigorously Practices Capitulationism and Is a Termite That Has Wormed Its Way into the Revolutionary Camp

After the infiltration of Sung Chiang into Liangshan, he has transformed the insurgent army at Liangshan according to the will of the landlord class. The revolutionary line for solidarity and uprising, opposition to both corrupt officials and the emperor, and "carrying the war to the Eastern Capital to seize the throne from that bird" established by Ch'ao Kai and others is revised by Sung Chiang into the capitulationist line which is against corrupt officials only but not against the emperor and advocates waiting for the offer of amnesty to become the accomplices of the Sung Dynasty of the Chao family.

Long before the death of Ch'ao Kai, Sung Chiang had on the one hand disseminated the opinion publicly that the emperor was holy and wise and that capitulation was justified. On the other hand, he recruited deserters and turncoats, formed factions for selfish ends, framed up Ch'ao Kai and conspired to usurp leadership. After the death of Ch'ao Kai, with Sung Chiang wielding immeasurable powers as "the head of the stronghold," he even more flagrantly practiced revisionism and capitulationism.

After Sung Chiang came to power, the first important matter he carried out was to tamper with the political program of the insurgent army at Liangshan. He hurriedly unfurled the banner of "carrying out the wish of heaven" and changed the "Chamber of Assembly for Justice" to the "Hall of Loyalty and Justice." He talked all the time in terms of "carrying out

the wish of Heaven" and thought all the time in terms of "upholding both loyalty and justice." What is "carrying out the wish of Heaven"? This seeks nothing more than to make the brave men at Liangshan prostrate themselves at the foot of the emperor and risk their lives to serve him! What is the "Hall of Loyalty and Justice"? It seeks nothing more than to transform Liangshanpo into the hall of docile people loyal to the Sung Dynasty of the Chao family. What is especially vicious is the addition of the word "justice" to the word "loyalty." This is an exorcism for Sung Chiang to tighten his grip on the revolutionaries within the insurgent army, and it plays a role that cannot be played by "loyalty" alone. Sung Chiang knows very well that the insurgent heroes who are afraid of neither lawsuit nor heaven and constantly call for carrying the war to the Eastern Capital are difficult to tie down with the word "loyalty" alone, and must also be restrained with the word "justice." Therefore, after Sung Chiang came to power, he promptly changed the "Chamber of Assembly for Justice" to the "Hall of Loyalty and Justice." This absolutely was not merely for changing the sign-board, but an evident signal of fundamentally tampering with Ch'ao Kai's line of revolution and rebellion.

For the sake of realizing his plot for capitulation, Sung Chiang made every effort to build up the capitulationist forces within the mountain stronghold. He excluded and hit at the insurgent heroes who were of low birth and strong in resistance, and suggested that the leaders of the insurgent army should be drawn from among the landlords, powerful gentry and government commanders "born of wealthy and powerful families" and "with the physiognomy of distinguished, high-ranking persons." The reactionary big landlord and man of wealth and influence Lu Chun-i had vowed to quell the Liangshan rebels. But Sung Chiang admired him with utmost sincerity and forcefully brought him to the mountain to serve as No. 2 so as to consolidate the rule of the capitulationist line at Liangshan. The hereditary aristocrat Ts'ai Chin and the big landlord Li Ying were assigned important posts by Sung Chiang to control the military and financial powers of the Liangshan insurgent army. Some reactionary government commanders were also installed by Sung Chiang as "Five Tiger Generals" and "Eight Valiant Generals" vested with military powers. All these measures made preparations organizationally for Sung Chiang to realize capitulation. As a result, there was a fundamental change in the composition of the leading body of the Liangshan insurgent army. The rebels were edged out and the capitulationists gradually occupied the leading positions, thus paving the way for pushing the capitulationist line.

In the military field, Sung Chiang never took the initiative in attack to extend his base, much less envisioned the overthrow of the Sung Dynasty through armed struggle. Consequently, the insurgent army was passively on the defensive. Most of the several major campaigns launched were for rescuing people or for self-defense against suppression. At most they were for "punishing" individual corrupt officials. Therefore, although Sung Chiang also fought some battles at times, they were for creating more favorable conditions for him to accept an offer of amnesty at an early date, plead allegiance to the emperor, and attain high ranks and acquire great wealth.

All this was precisely what Yen Ch'ing disclosed to the "Taoist Emperor" as being at the bottom of Sung Chiang's heart: "His banner bears the words, 'Carry out the wish of Heaven' and his hall is named 'loyalty and justice'." "He dares not attack and capture the seat of a prefecture." "He merely kills corrupt officials." As a matter of fact, after Sung Chiang came to power, he also gradually gave up his opposition even to corrupt officials. When T'ung Kuan suffered a disastrous defeat, Sung Chiang intentionally permitted him to make good his escape without giving pursuit. When Kao Ch'iu was captured, Sung Chiang "kowtowed" to him, again and again begged for pardon, and respectfully escorted him down the mountain. Sung Chiang took this course of action with the aim of entreating them to speak to the emperor in his favor so that he would be allowed to capitulate at an early date. This showed precisely that Sung Chiang and Kao Ch'iu were but jackals from the same lair.

Sung Chiang Accepts the Offer of Amnesty, Betrays the Revolution, and Is a Hangman Responsible for the Ruthless Suppression of Peasant Uprisings

After Sung Chiang ideologically and organizationally made proper preparations for capitulation, he openly entreated the imperial court for an offer of amnesty. He made use of such an august gathering as the chrysanthemum meeting to put forward his view as the head of the stronghold: "I'll not rest content until the hope for an early offer of amnesty from the emperor is fulfilled." When the rebels represented by Li K'uei voiced strong opposition to his view, Sung Chiang made use of his functions and powers to suppress the revolutionaries and railroad through the capitulationist line. Following this, he sent people everywhere to carry out activities of capitulation and betrayal. When the imperial court of Sung sent people to bring an offer of amnesty, Sung Chiang "applied his hand to his forehead" and aired his "joy for a new lease of life." Decorated with lanterns and bunting, "he prostrated himself by the side of the road thirty li away from the stronghold to extend welcome." An end was thus brought to the stirring and seething cause of the Liangshan uprising. Sung Chiang did not fall in unyielding struggle at the ebb of the Liangshan uprising but took the initiative to beg for capitulation at the climax of the revolution. Lu Hsün had said, "The end of the revolution was probably due only to the infiltration of opportunists who bored deep into it." All revolutionary classes and revolutionary people must bear in mind and draw warning from this lesson.

"As soon as he surrenders, Sung Chiang goes to fight Fang La." The insurgent army led by Fang La occupied eight prefectures and twenty-five countries, directed its spearhead straight at the Sung Dynasty of the Chao family and was a revolutionary army that did not "carry out the wish of Heaven." Sung Chiang approached the emperor of his own accord for an "imperial edict" in order to serve as the vanguard in suppressing Fang La's insurgent army. Sung Chiang ferociously cried, "I vow that my troops will not be recalled" without completely destroying Fang La's insurgent army, thus fully baring his hideous features as a counter-revolutionary. This formed a sharp contrast with the humilitating, lenient and tolerant attitude adopted in those years when fighting against the "government troops" under Kao Ch'iu and company. Starting from opposing only corrupt officials but not the emperor, he accepted the offer of amnesty, practiced compromise and

capitulation, betrayed the revolution, suppressed peasant uprisings, and degenerated into the "imperial guard" of the Sung Dynasty of the Chao family. This was the inevitable result of Sung Chiang's capitulationist line.

The "Water Margin" Embellishes Sung Chiang and Plays Up His "Tragic" End In Order to Still Advocate the Capitulationist Line of Opposing Only Corrupt Officials But Not the Emperor

The Water Margin spares no effort in praising Sung Chiang for his achievements and virtues. When Sung Chiang vigorously carries out capitulationist activities, the author portrays him as having extraordinary political, military and organizational caliber and credits him with all victories won in major and minor battles. He is described as "advertising for men of virtue and looking for scholars," with heroes and men of outstanding talent coming from all parts of the country to join him out of admiration. The author also does not neglect Sung Chiang's ordinary life and style of work and deliberately delineates him with the image of "a just and upright man." The numerous victories won by the insurgent army in their fight against the government forces should be the outcome of the sanguinary battles fought by the revolutionary leaders and the broad masses of fighters as a team. The Water Margin actually attributes the growth and progress of the Liangshan insurgent army to Sung Chiang's capitulationist line. This is utter distortion! The author even goes all out to praise the repulsive act of Sung Chiang who in the end accepts the offer of amnesty and thoroughly betrays the revolution. He does not hesitate to thickly play up the scene at the time of the offer of amnesty, and portrays this hour of catastrophe that spells the burial of the peasant revolution as a festive day for celebration. "Under the light of an edict proclaiming an imperial act of grace, those at Liangshan are ready to pack up in no time." How the author is beside himself with joy!

With the Water Margin embellishing Sung Chiang and eulogizing capitulation in this way, it has fully bared its reactionary political tendency. But an argument holds that the author of the Water Margin has in the end portrayed the "tragic end" of Sung Chiang after his acceptance of the offer of amnesty, and the "proper presentation" of this tragedy is an "effective criticism" of the renegade Sung Chiang's capitulationist line. Are things really so? Let us take a look at the actual description of the end of Sung Chiang in the novel.

Lu Hsün pointed out, "A tragedy lets people see the destruction of things of value to life." This capitulationist Sung Chiang rendered service to and worked hard for the feudal dynasty by suppressing the peasant uprisings, but in the end he was poisoned to death by Kao Ch'iu and company in the internal struggle of the landlord class, thus winding up his ignominious life. However, the author of Water Margin has portrayed a thing of no value at all to life--the ignominious end of a renegade--as the tragedy of a martyr. Is this any kind of criticism? Quite on the contrary, starting from his reactionary stand, he has used all kinds of tactics to wildly give a veneer of gold to Sung Chiang and vigorously sing the praises of him so as to express his appreciation and sympathy for this so-called "heroic character."

One of the tactics is to use the despicable act of corrupt officials and crafty ministers who are jealous of a vassal distinguished by meritorious service to contrast the "noble virtue" of Sung Chiang who is loyal to the emperor up to his death. Sung Chiang and Kao Ch'iu are entirely identical in their desire to uphold feudal rule and suppress peasant uprisings. However, the author deliberately plays up the contradiction between "the loyal and the crafty" and claims that "since times of old, the crafty ministers in power have ensnared the good and virtuous and disallowed those who are loyal and just to keep a foothold at the imperial court." As the author sees it, the acceptance of the offer of amnesty by Sung Chiang is a manifestation of "loyalty and justice." It is entirely due to the machination of Kao Ch'iu, Yang Chien and company that Sung Chiang is poisoned to death. The emperor is good, and therefore only Kao Ch'iu and other corrupt officials can be censured. This kind of portrayal is for advocating more strongly the capitulationist line which is against corrupt officials only but not against the emperor, and is definitely not an "effective criticism" of Sung Chiang's capitulationist line.

The second tactic is to distort the images of Li K'uei, Wu Yung and those who are unwilling to capitulate, and make them finally go and die willingly together with Sung Chiang in order to show their support for Sung Chiang's capitulationist line. On his deathbed, out of the fear that Li K'uei "would again gather in woods or mountains in response to whistles or shouts, thus spoiling our good name and cause of loyalty and justice," Sung Chiang is actually so malicious as to trick Li K'uei into coming to see him and poison him to death. The author praises this heinous crime of Sung Chiang as for preserving the "name of loyal and good Water Margin." He disparages Li K'uei but lauds Sung Chiang, and what he loves and hates is very clear. Not satisfied with getting only Li K'uei involved, the author also makes Wu Yung and others come to the Smartweed Depression to hang themselves so that they and Sung Chiang "could gather together to show their hearts for loyalty and justice." It can be seen that the so-called "spirits gathering at the Smartweed Depression" has been carefully designed by the author of Water Margin solely for eulogizing Sung Chiang.

The third tactic is to look upon the corpse of Sung Chiang as divine. Sung Chiang is respected and admired by the common people as well as the emperor. The author in the end makes a special description of Sung Chiang's ghost kneeling before and "baring his heart" to the emperor. He once again discloses that he "has all along stood for loyalty and justice and has never been insincere or dishonest." Therefore, the "extremely holy and wise" Taoist Emperor "confers on Sung Chiang the imperial appointment as Marquis of Loyalty, Martyrdom, Justice, Relief and Uncanny Accuracy." He builds temples at Liangshanpo and "personally writes the inscription of Temple of Pacification and Loyalty." Seized with an impulse, the author praises, "Gods of all ages are offered sacrifices at temples and heroes are recorded in history." True, in the eyes of the feudal ruling class, this is the greatest "glory" of life, and there is nothing "tragic" in it. Is it meant in anyway for "criticism"?

The book Water Margin portrays and eulogizes Sung Chiang in this way. Through this image of Sung Chiang, it makes every effort to publicize and extol loyalty, filial piety, benevolence, righteousness and a whole set

of Confucian Mencian doctrines. It advocates the capitulationist line which preaches that rebellion is a crime and there is merit in betrayal. Confucius said that by instilling his set of reactionary preachings into the people, the people would not "offend against their superiors and stir up confusion." Toward peasant uprisings, the landlord class invariably made alternate use of the double-faced policy of suppression and deception. They constantly looked for and bought over such agents as Sung Chiang from within the insurgent ranks to practice revisionism, so that the revolutionary ranks would degenerate and finally come to compromise with and surrender to the rulers. Works of literature and art are for serving the politics of a given class. The Water Margin was completed in the early days of the Ming Dynasty. The powerful and great peasant uprisings at the end of the Yüan Dynasty had struck a heavy blow to feudal rule and the landlord class was in panic. As they carried out armed suppression, they vigorously engineered activities to offer amnesty at the same time. At that time, some individual leaders of peasant uprisings had capitulated to the imperial court and gone to suppress other insurgent forces. The Water Margin made every effort to embellish and eulogize this capitulationist Sung Chiang as a "hero" to precisely meet the reactionary political need of the ruling classes of that time in their vain attempt to wipe out the peasant uprisings.

"The merit of the book Water Margin lies precisely in the portrayal of capitulation. It serves as a teaching material by negative example to help all the people recognize capitulationists." From the person of ancient capitulationist Sung Chiang, we can see the repulsive features of the modern capitulationists. Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao pushed the revisionist line in order to practice class capitulationism at home and national capitulationism abroad. A clear understanding of this capitulationist Sung Chiang would help us to distinguish what is the correct line, what is the erroneous line, who are revolutionaries and who are capitulationists. Therefore, how to correctly appraise this image of Sung Chiang is not merely a question of using the Marxist viewpoint to occupy the sphere of research in classical literature, but also a major question of rights and wrong on drawing a clear line of demarcation between the revolutionaries and the capitulationist in political thought, adhering to Marxism and combating revisionism. This is of extremely great significance in combating and guarding against revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and persevering in Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

Sung Chiang's Capitulationist Line and Loyalty to the Throne

by

Wen Kung (闻工), Anhwei Normal College

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 17, 1975)

Chairman Mao recently pointed out, "The merit of the book Water Margin lies precisely in the portrayal of capitulation. It serves as a teaching material by negative example to help all the people recognize capitulationists." In Water Margin, Sung Chiang strictly adhered to the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and stubbornly pushed the capitulationist line, thus leading to the distintegration of the peasants' insurgent forces and the loss of the revolutionary cause of Liangshan. He was an out-and-out capitulationist.

From the whole criminal history of Sung Chiang, we can see what a capitulationist is as well as the relationship between his capitulationist line and his loyalty to the throne. The Confucian ethical concepts of loyalty, filial piety and righteousness are combined together to form the basic thought of this capitulationist Sung Chiang. Its central content finds salient expression in "loyalty." Loyalty to the throne is a precondition that makes him "a filial son at home" and "fair and just" to his friends. As the "dark third son known for his filial piety and justice" at Hunch'eng county, the chieftain of capitulationists at the "Hall of Loyalty and Justice" of Liangshanpo, the commissioner of the vanguard forces charged with the pacification of the south in the campaign against Fang La, and the commissioner of pacification at Ch'uchou, the development of the thought and personality of Sung Chiang is at all times revolving around this reactionary axis of loyalty to the throne.

Loyalty to the throne was the criterion of Sung Chiang's savoir-faire before he went to join the Liangshan rebels.

Sung Chiang's secret release of Ch'ao Kai is somewhat puzzling, but after making a brief analysis of the whole story, we can see that this action taken by Sung Chiang has not gone beyond the limit permitted by his loyalty to the throne. Ch'ao Kai and others had dealt a blow to such corrupt officials as Grand Secretary Liang by robbing him of his birthday presents, and their spearhead was directed toward Ts'ai Ching, Kao Ch'iu and their ilk. Therefore, Sung Chiang dared to pass on information to Ch'ao Kai and advised him to run away. Although he enabled Ch'ao Kai and others to escape, he was against their banding together to rise in rebellion. He held that their offer of open resistance to government troops was "a crime that would lead to the extermination of nine degrees of kindred" "unpardonable by law."

The two "seditious poems" written by Sung Chiang after a drinking bout at Chiangchou are actually not seditious. Viewed from the circumstances Sung Chiang was in at the time of composing these poems, his poems revealed only the resentment of "hungry dogs" against the "well-fed dogs" within the landlord class and were for venting his grievances against lack of appreciation

for his loyalty. Even Sung Chiang himself did not think that they were seditious poems.

Why then would Sung Chiang have gone to join the Liangshan rebels afterward?

Sung Chiang was sentenced to death for his poems. As he was brought to the execution ground for execution, Ch'ao Kai led the bravemen from Liangshanpo to raid and rescue him from the execution ground. Following this, Sung Chiang attacked the Nothing-To-Do Army and killed Huang Wen-ping. The stern reality had driven Sung Chiang, the character who opposed and vilified peasant uprisings, to the tip of a contradiction: either to forfeit his head or to follow Ch'ao Kai back to the mountain to wait for opportunities and look for other outlets. Under such circumstances, "Sung Chiang had no alternative but to go to Liangshan." However, Sung Chiang's world outlook and class stand had not changed in the least, and he wormed his way into the peasants' insurgent forces with a mind loaded with the thought of loyalty to the throne.

Sung Chiang's loyalty to the throne formed his point of departure in the formulation of line and policies after his coming to Liangshan.

Despite Sung Chiang's physical presence at Liangshan, his mind was with the imperial court. He and the peasants' insurgent forces appeared united outwardly but were divided at heart and had different dreams in the same bed. He energetically pushed a capitulationist line. When Ch'ao Kai was in power at the Liangshan base, assembly for justice, rebellion and resistance against feudal rule formed their struggle program. This was no doubt a line of peasant uprising. This line was expressed with the naive and sharp language of the peasantry by Li K'uei when he first came to Liangshan: "Carry the war to the Eastern Capital and seize the throne from that bird." This actually called for overthrowing the decadent rule of the Sung Emperor of the Chao family to insure the victory of the peasant revolution. After Sung Chiang came to the mountain, he made use of all conspiratorial means to sabotage this revolutionary line. For the sake of loyalty to the throne and capitulation, he maliciously and craftily repudiated Ch'ao Kai, leader of the Liangshan insurgent army. He undermined Ch'ao Kai by overtly honoring but covertly disparaging him, so that he would be leader only in name but had no actual power. On a number of occasions, Ch'ao Kai wanted to lead troops to fight battles, but on each occasion Sung Chiang prevented him from doing so with honeyed words: "Elder brother, as you are the head of the mountain stronghold, you should not act rashly." Outwardly, he left the stronghold on behalf of Ch'ao Kai, but actually he made use of the campaigns away from the stronghold to bring up his supporters and fish for political capital so that he could stealthily take over military power. On the last occasion, Ch'ao Kai insisted on personally leading troops from the stronghold to attack Tsengt'oushih. At Tsengt'oushih, Ch'ao Kai was wounded by an arrow, and before his death, he did not leave words that Sung Chiang should succeed him as head of the stronghold. He just pointed out that only the one who could wreak vengeance for him should be his successor. This showed that Ch'ao Kai did not trust Sung Chiang very much. A treacherous follower of Confucius and Mencius, Sung Chiang availed himself of the opportunity to usurp leadership

in the peasants' insurgent army at Liangshan. As soon as he came to power, the first thing he did was to hurriedly change the "Chamber of Assembly for Justice" to the "Hall of Loyalty and Justice," thus entirely altering the political orientation of the peasants' insurgent army at Liangshan. This signalled that Sung Chiang had begun to go all out in pushing the capitulationist line.

After Sung Chiang usurped leadership in the insurgent army at Liangshan, he entreated the feudal rulers for an offer of amnesty through various channels. Under the situation of having triumphed over T'ung Kuan twice, defeated Kao Ch'iu thrice and won brilliant victories in counter-encirclement battles, Sung Chiang ordered the peasants' insurgent forces at Liangshanpo to lay down their arms and accept the offer of amnesty, thus turning a peasants' revolutionary armed force into a counter-revolutionary armed force. The stirring and seething revolutionary cause of Liangshan was thus lost through the hands of Sung Chiang.

After Sung Chiang surrendered, his long cherished desire to lead the life of a vassal of the state had been fulfilled. Therefore, he thoroughly bared his reactionary landlord-class features. He volunteered to go and fight Fang La and adopted the policy of extermination toward Fang La's insurgent army. He "upheld both loyalty and justice" toward the landlord class, but was an implacable enemy to peasant uprisings. Sung Chiang's fight against Fang La was definitely not any fratricidal war among peasant brothers, but ruthless class struggle waged by a counter-revolutionary hangman for the suppression of revolution!

Sung Chiang used the blood of insurgent peasants to render service to his master, but the ruling clique had not lightly pardoned this renegade to the peasants' insurgent army, and in the end a way was found to get rid of him. After drinking the poisoned wine sent by the imperial court, this unrepentent landlord element was still loyal to the throne on his death-bed. He therefore sent for Li K'uei and personally poisoned him to death out of the fear that Li K'uei "would go again to gather in woods or mountains in response to whistles or shouts," thus spoiling his reputation for loyalty and justice. Before his death, Sung Chiang told Li K'uei, "All my life, I have stood only for loyalty and justice and have never disregarded the dictates of conscience... Although the imperial court has let me down, I am still loyal to and will not let down the imperial court." Sung Chiang summed up here his "loyalty" as a wholehearted vassal loyal till death to the emperor and the feudal court. Through poisoning to death Li K'uei, Sung Chiang had shown that his "justice" was unconditionally subordinated to loyalty. The death of Li K'uei has left people a sanguinary lesson that gives food for deep thought.

Starting from being unwilling to join the rebels, he was driven into joining the rebels. He practiced betrayal and capitulation, suppressed the insurgent army led by Fang La and in the end died ignominiously. This was a biography of his crimes written by this capitulationist Sung Chiang with his own actions. This biography has fully shown the reactionary nature of the landlord class on the decline; it has shown that Sung Chiang was an alien class element in the revolutionary ranks and the sworn enemy of peasant

uprisings, but was not "a leader of peasant uprisings" who "should basically be affirmed."

Sung Chiang's loyalty to the throne was closely linked with the "theory of heavenly mandate" of Confucius and Mencius.

After the Sung Dynasty, China's feudal society had been on the decline and class contradictions had grown ever more acute. For the sake of upholding the feudal system and strengthening the ideological rule of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, the reactionary ruling classes vainly tried to smother the revolutionary thought of the people. The Confucian school of the Sung Dynasty represented by Ch'eng and Chu stepped into the reactionary shoes of Confucius and Tung Chung-shu, and further brought out the theme that "heaven means the law," thus adding a philosophical approach to the "theory of heavenly mandate" of the Confucian school and giving form to what Ch'eng and Chu called the study of the classics with a rational approach. The laboring people were made to wear a more delicate spiritual yoke for use as a supplement to the sanguinary counter-revolutionary violence of the dictatorship of the landlord class. The important content of Ch'eng and Chu's view on "law of heaven" was the use of loyalty to the throne to uphold the perpetuation of the feudal dynasty.

The Water Margin was written between the Yüan and Ming, and the ideology embodied in the image of Sung Chiang was precisely a reflection of this kind of rational approach in the study of the classics in works of literature. Sung Chiang always talked in terms of "loyalty and justice" and "heavenly mandate" as though he were the reincarnation of Confucius and Mencius, Ch'eng and Chu. After he was branded for banishment to Chiangchou, when he passed by Liangshan, he refused to go and join the rebels on the ground that he could not "go against the law of heaven and the teachings of his father, thus becoming one disloyal and unfilial." After he left Liangshan, when he got to the middle of the Yangtze River, due to a misunderstanding with Ship's Apprentice Chang Heng, he and his two warders were almost murdered. At that juncture, he again attributed his fate to the "mandate of heaven." With his face turned toward the sky, he gave a long sigh and said, "Because I do not stand in awe of heaven and earth and have not been a filial son to my parents, my offenses have entangled you two." Sung Chiang's concepts of "loyalty, filial piety" and "law of heaven" all gave symbolic expression to the reactionary and decadent nature of Ch'eng and Chu's study of the classics with a rational approach. The object was to uphold the criminal rule of the Sung Dynasty of the Chao family. It was precisely because of this that he at all times stubbornly held that the landlord class "is justified in the practice of oppression" and that the peasantry "is at fault in the practice of rebellion." He described Ch'ao Kai's rebellion as a high crime. When Hua Jung removed the yoke from him, Sung Chiang said, "It represents the law of the state, and how dare I remove it!" He looked upon the "law" of the feudal state for the oppression of the people as the sacred and inviolable "law of heaven." When he was driven into joining the rebels, he bore in mind all the time the guilty conscience of "having been condemned by heaven" like Confucius, and always wanted "to give up evil and return to virtue by serving as a vassal of the state." All this embodied in the person of Sung Chiang the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and Ch'eng and Chu's rational approach in the study of the classics.

As a disciple of Confucius and Mencius pushing the capitulationist line in the Water Margin, Sung Chiang has provided us with a most wonderful teacher by negative example.

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." In the Water Margin the peasant uprising at Liangshanpo failed in the end because Sung Chiang pushed a capitulationist line. By analyzing and criticizing Sung Chiang's capitulationist line in the Water Margin, we know what is a capitulationist. This is of extremely great significance to our studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and to our combating and guarding against revisionism.

* * *

Three Dreams in Water Margin

by

Yen Feng (阎 凤)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 17, 1975)

A number of dreams are described in the book Water Margin. As a common saying goes, "One dreams at night what one thinks in the day." Even though dreams are chaotic and illusory, they nevertheless are a reflection of actual life, even though a distorted reflection. When the author of a novel makes an effort to depict dreams, what he writes is naturally not merely "an idiot's gibberish," because in the final analysis, the dreams serve to describe the theme of the novel. Sung Chiang's dreams as described in Water Margin all serve to depict Sung Chiang's capitulationist line.

The dream described in Chapter 42 of Water Margin under the heading of "Three Volumes of Divine Books Received at Huantao Village; Sung Chiang Meets the Mystical Goddess of Paradise" is a very important one that gives concrete clues to Sung Chiang's capitulationist line. Pursued by soldiers, Sung Chiang faints in the Temple of the Mystical Goddess of Paradise at Huantao villege. The author has Sung Chiang dreaming a dream that charts the course for him through the utterances of the Mystical Goddess of Paradise. That is: "You shall carry out the wish of Heaven: In all affairs be honest and upright. In official affairs support the emperor and tranquilize the people. When affairs are wrong rectify them.... Don't forget this and don't disclose the source of it to anyone." These laconic "heavenly instructions" give the goal, the slogan, the strategy and the methods.

"Carrying out the wish of Heaven" means carrying out the will of the emperor. This is the ultimate goal which the Mystical Goddess of Paradise sets for Sung Chiang.

However, Sung Chiang at that time has just taken to the hills and become "a minor bandit," and even though his heart goes to the "emperor." Yet in the eyes of the emperor, the situation still seems too trifle to deserve attention. The Sung Dynasty, though declining, did not have to take note of such insignificant people. Therefore, the "Goddess" gives Sung Chiang an important clue, "In all affairs be honest and upright." This means: Seize power and be the master, elbow out "all those who seek to oppose the emperor of the Sung Dynasty"; then you will have something to count on when you want to be a vassal to the emperor. Only when you chant those capitulationist ideas, such as "In official affairs support the emperor and tranquilize the people" can "you be heard by the emperor." Therefore, the necessary condition for achieving the goal of capitulation is "as the master."

However, how can a petty official such as Sung Chiang become the "master" of Liangshan? The "Goddess" counsels him to be "loyal and just," and this set of spiritual weapons is thus successfully made. After usurping the leadership of Liangshan through intrigue and conspiracy, Sung Chiang changes the "Hall of Assembly for Justice" into "Hall of Loyalty and Justice,"

thus tampering with Ch'ao Kai's line of persisting in peasant uprising. This is a case of knowing and understanding the "heavenly instructions" without being told, and a portrayal of Sung Chiang by the "inspired" pen of the author of Water Margin.

After this dream, Sung Chiang actually "firmly bears these instructions in mind and never discloses their sources" and faithfully follows the indicated road. He flies the banner of capitulationism, changes the name of the hall, holds the chrysanthemum meeting, accepts the offer of amnesty and enlistment, fights Fang La and poisons Li K'uei to death. All these steps are for realizing the dream at Huantao village. Within a few years, a mighty peasants insurgent force is thus strangled by invisible rope made of these few words: "Carrying out the wish of Heaven."

The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything. If the line is correct, even if there is no gun there will be guns, and even if there are no people there will be people. If the line is incorrect, what we formerly had in our possession will also vanish. The dreams of Sung Chiang and the realities of Liangshan have testified to this truth.

If the dream at Huantao village is a prelude, a prologue to Sung Chiang's capitulation and the author's plan to reveal the complete story of Sung Chiang's life, then Sung Chiang's second dream of the Mystical Goddess of Paradise in his camp while fighting Liao is a report and response, and the author's re-emphasis of this capitulationist theme of Water Margin.

The lengthy description of "Goddess' tactics" imparted by the Goddess for Sung Chiang to defeat the enemy's Hünyüan Formation is nothing but the hackneyed trash in novels about gallants that can be ignored here. The important epigram is her appraisal of Sung Chiang afterher evaluation of the words and deeds of the latter. The evaluation is very good: "You have adhered to loyalty and justice without fail." Sung Chiang is indeed worthy of this praise. However, the "Goddess" is not without some anxiety, and she still wants to add oil to the gears of capitulation of Sung Chiang which are already turning at a high speed. She finally enjoins Sung Chiang to "defend the state in order to enable the people to live in peace without regrets." At a cursory glance, this seems superfluous. Since the consciousness of Sung Chiang in capitulation is so high, how could he show "regrets"? Actually, this order is not unjustified. Masters cannot always set their hearts at ease toward renegades. Even such "angels" as Sung Chiang are no exception. Though capitulationist Sung Chiang has repeatedly sent letters to the emperor pledging his loyalty, at the end he has to drink the "poisoned wine sent by the emperor."

Having devoted so many lines to depicting Sung Chiang, the character embodying capitulationism, the author laboriously arranges the appearance of Sung Chiang in a dream of the emperor to whom he has pledged loyalty all his life. This last dream is designed to underline the theme that capitulation is both "justified" and "profitable." This is the last dream depicted in Water Margin under the heading "Emperor Huitsung of the Sung Dynasty Dreams of Touring Liangshan." At that time, Sung Chiang has been dead for some time, and is merely a ghost of the Sung Dynasty. To his master, Sung Chiang

presents another letter "of affidavit" proving his loyal heart. He even does not forget to recount how he poisoned Li K'uei in order to seek reward from the royal court. The master, on his part, says something to soothe and praise Sung Chiang and expresses "sorrow" at the death of this loyal vassal. He also promises to "build a temple in honor of Sung Chiang and bestow upon the martyr the status of Marquis." In depicting the last dream, the author uses very meaningful and subtly suggestive words to place a halo over the head of a despicable renegade, in an attempt to make people feel that the renegade's ending is not despicable but tragic and heroic, thus giving them the illusion that more people will follow in the footsteps of Sung Chiang.

However, this is but a daydream of Sung Chiang, Huitsung and others of the reactionary classes. In this dream, hasn't Huitsung of Sung been aroused from sleep with cold perspiration as the Black Whirlwind "charges at the emperor with his pair of hatchets"?

These three Water Margin dreams represent one black line which merely advertise the "mandate of Heaven" to lure people into becoming capitulationists. However, history does not evolve in accordance with the wish of the reactionary classes. This vassal Sung Chiang who is unrepentent even in death is today a wonderful teacher by negative example.

* * *

HAPPINESS

The Happiest People

by

Sha Ching (沙晴)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 18, 1975)

Whenever I think of Lei Feng, his image in a picture at once clearly shows itself before my eyes: Comrade Lei Feng was prostrating on the front of his car. He was polishing it with care with a happy smile full of vigor and vitality on his young face.... This is a very precious picture which has vividly recorded the spiritual features of the great revolutionary fighter.

This poor kid who had known all kinds of bitterness in the dark old society was deeply aware of the happiness of living under the bright sunshine of the Party. There was the feeling of untold happiness in his heart. Therefore, he always smiled happily. This was not all for in the diary of Lei Feng, we could perceive that he had a more profound and broader understanding of the definition of happiness: "The greatest happiness is to contribute your everything to the undertaking of liberating mankind -- to communism." "To help people do more good deeds is my greatest joy and happiness...." In his struggle, labor and life, Comrade Lei Feng had deeply experienced such greatest happiness.

When Marx was young, he recorded a profound adage in one of his essays: "Those who bring happiness to the greatest majority are praised by experience as the happiest people." Lei Feng was a person who brought happiness to the great majority of people. He was willing to play the role of a cog and make use of his limited life to give unlimited service to the people and had thus found his greatest happiness.

The proletarian view on happiness is linked with the happiness of the greatest majority. The vanguard of the proletariat -- the Communist Party, takes the greatest interests of the largest majority as the starting point of all actions, and the realization of communism as the ultimate goal. Therefore, to a communist, the greatest happiness is to work for the happiness of the great majority of people, the happiness of all mankind. Only when the majority of people are happy can we have our personal happiness and treasure it as the greatest of happiness.

The bourgeois view on happiness is built upon the basis of ultra egoism. In the capitalist society, the relations between men have become the bald relations of interests and ruthless "cash transactions." The bourgeoisie "know of no other happiness except to make a fast buck and know of no other bitterness other than the loss of money." In "The Story of the Red Lantern," Li Yü-ho hit the nail on the head by angrily condemning Hatoyama's philosophy of conducting oneself in life as "for self." The happiness of all exploiting classes is centered on "self." Didn't Lin Piao and company use "office, emolument and favor" as the bait to lure the young people? As they see it, status, money and privileges mean happiness.

The two views on happiness are basically antagonistic. The short-sighted exploiting classes are unable to comprehend the happiness of the proletariat. Yet, from our point of view, the so-called happiness of all exploiting classes is despicable and detestable.

The people of our country living under the superior socialist system are happy. This is not only because the material life and spiritual life of the broad masses of people have gone through earth-shaking changes but also because the Party and the state have opened up the broad path for us to serve the people and struggle for the realization of communism. However, because our country at present still practices a commodity system, exchange by means of money, distribution to each according to work, and an eight-grade wage system, and there exist bourgeois rights to varying extents in all aspects of relations of production, these things are necessarily reflected in the ideas and concepts of people and there is still a given market for the bourgeois view on happiness. Some people could not get away from the individual and the "future," "small family" and the "time" of the individual whenever they talk about "happiness." When things run counter to one's own planning, he would feel "unhappy." In order to realize personal "happiness," some people make no scruple of profiting themselves at the expense of the public and others. They even practice corruption and larceny, profiteering and manipulation, and have degenerated into new bourgeois elements.

What is especially noteworthy is that those political instigators often pretend to be "concerned" with the youngsters and garrulously peddle the view on happiness of the decadent exploiting classes on the decline such as, "money is almighty" and "enjoy oneself in good time," to poison the new generation. Young comrades, when people play you the lullaby of egoistic "happiness" and use fame, position and money to show their "care" for you, be sure to sharpen your eyes and discern what kind of view on happiness it is. You must not be befuddled by the "happiness" of the exploiting classes and drop into the pitfall with your mind in a haze.

In our revolutionary ranks, experience shows that those who have steered clear of the small circle of the individual and bourgeois conventions, and those who work for the happiness of the great majority of people and fight for communism are invariably far-seeing, broad-minded, full of vigor and vitality, unselfish and dauntless. They always find great happiness in the three major revolutionary movements, are rich in creative spirit, and are able to give off whatever light with whatever energy they have. What such people "feel would not be only a little bit of selfish and pitiful joy, for our happiness will belong to millions of people." We must be this kind of people!

* * *

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LEARNING FROM TACHAI

National Conference on Learning from Tachai
Opens in Hsiyang County

(NCNA-English Hsiyang County, Shansi province, Sept. 15, 1975)

convened by the state council, a national conference on learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, opened today in hsiyang county, shansi province, north china. the conference is being held under the cordial attention of chairman mao and the central committee of the chinese communist party.

the tachai production brigade in hsiyang county is an advanced unit and its members have persevered in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and developed socialist agriculture by going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results. in 1964, chairman mao issued the call: "in agriculture, learn from tachai." since then, a mass movement to learn from this production brigade has swept the country.

the current conference will sum up and exchange experience gained in the nation-wide movement and experience in farm machanization. it will discuss how to enable more counties to become tachai-type counties and accelerate farm mechanization and mobilize the people of the whole country to go all out, aim high and elevate china's agriculture to a new level at an earliest possible date.

a warm ovation greeted the party and state leaders teng hsiao-ping, chiang ching, yao wen-yuan, chen hsi-lien, hua kuo-feng, chen yung-kuei and wu kuei-hsien as they appeared on the rostrum at nine o'clock in the morning. the conference was presided over by hua kuo-feng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council.

chen yung-kuei, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, delivered an opening speech.

teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, extended warm greetings to the conference on behalf of the party central committee and the state council. he conveyed the cordial expectations of the great leader chairman mao, the party central committee and the state council to all comrades at the conference, and made an important speech at the conference. he was greeted by outbursts of stormy applause.

vice-premier chen yung-kuei said: "this conference is a very important one since chairman mao issued the great call 'in agriculture, learn from tachai.' delegates to the conference will visit tachai and hsiyang and witness what they have achieved in grasping revolution and promoting production, and learn from their experience. the conference will sum up and exchange experience of the various localities in the movement to learn from tachai and in the construction of tachai-type counties over the past 11 years, particularly since the northern area agricultural conference in 1970.

"it will discuss how to make further efforts in launching the movement and popularize the experience in and accelerate the construction of tachai-type counties. at the same time, it will sum up and exchange experience in farm mechanization and discuss how to fulfill the task of farm mechanization in the main by 1980.

"an important event on the agricultural front, the conference will exert far-reaching influence on china's socialist revolution and socialist construction."

vice-premier chen yung-kuei pointed out: "at present, the people of the whole country are studying and implementing chairman mao's important instruction, and revolution and construction are advancing victoriously. through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, particularly the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the movement to learn from tachai has become the most wide-spread and profound revolutionary mass movement in the countryside. cadres and the masses are learning from tachai's basic experience, upholding the party's basic line, criticizing revisionism and capitalism and going all out for socialism. farmland improvement projects, centering on soil improvement and water control, are growing in scale. our ability to resist natural adversities has risen markedly. industrial support for agriculture is daily increasing. technical transformation of agriculture is accelerating. a group of advanced units has emerged in achieving farm mechnization through self-reliance and high yields by scientific farming."

he said: "china has reaped good harvests 13 years running, and agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries have all grown considerably. tachai-type communes and brigades are wide-spread in the country and advanced counties in learning from tachai have emerged in large numbers. the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment are vigorously developing in the countryside, and cadres and the masses have accumulated experience through practice and raised their ability. the peasants in china have seen more clearly now than ever before the bright future of socialism and are more firmly convinced than ever before that the road taken by tachai is their orientation. this is an inestimable strength."

vice-premier chen yung-kuei pointed out: "under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, we have developed our socialist agriculture steadily, which has in general met the needs of our economical construction and the building up of our national defence, and which has provided our population of close to 800 million with sufficient food and clothing. this has greatly heightened the morale of the chinese people. we must see, however, that the pace for our agricultural growth is still not fast enough. it must be accelerated in order to further implement the great strategic principles of 'be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people' and 'dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony', and to make china's agriculture suit the needs of the great expansion of the national economy as a whole. and this is an important task confronting the people of the whole country."

he stressed: "in speeding up the development of agriculture, we must rely on the party's line, principles and policies, the initiative of the several hundred million peasants, and the spirit of tachai. "we should take agriculture as the foundation of the national economy and mobilize our whole party to fight a hard battle. a number of important production measures will be studied at the current conference, but the main attention is to be focused on learning from tachai's fundamental experience," he added.

vice-premier chen yung-kuei expressed the confidence that after the conference, the movement to learn from tachai would grow in scope, big advances would be made in mechanizing agriculture and in agricultural production, so that new contributions would be made to fulfilling the grand target set at the fourth national people's congress, i.e., build china into a powerful, modern socialist state before the end of this century.

his speech drew prolonged warm applause.

chiang ching, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, also made an important speech at the conference today.

warm greetings were extended to the conference by kuo feng-lien, secretary of the communist party branch committee of the tachai production brigade, on behalf of the poor and lower-middle peasants of the brigade, by chia chun, first deputy secretary of the c.p.c. committee of the central shansi prefecture and chairman of the prefectural revolutionary committee, on behalf of the people of the prefecture, and by wang chien, first secretary of the c.p.c. shansi provincial committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, on behalf of the people of the province.

attending the conference were 3,700 people, including leading members of departments concerned under the state council, of party committees and revolutionary committees of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, and representatives of agricultural, agricultural machinery and scientific and educational departments, of middle school graduates now settling in the countryside and units concerned of the chinese people's liberation army.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Some New Results of Scientific Research by Chinese Academy of Sciences

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1975)

a number of new achievements have recently been made by research units at the nanking institute of pedology, the lanchow institute of glaciology, cryopedology and deserts and the chinghai salt lake institute, all under the chinese academy of sciences.

a new method of increasing the fertilizing effect of ammonium bicarbonate -- granulating the powder and applying it deep underground to reduce its volatility -- was recently devised by the nanking institute of pedology. this raises the fertilizing effect by about one-third.

field experiments during the past few years show that, compared with the same amount of ammonium bicarbonate powder applied, the granulated chemical increases the output of rice by 15 percent, wheat by nine percent and maize by 18 per cent.

members of the institute have trial manufactured a granulating machine for this chemical as well as a simple device to apply the ammonium bicarbonate grains deep in rice fields, thereby facilitating the use of them on a large acreage.

a reverse osmosis conduit installation for the conversion of saline water into fresh water was recently trial produced by the lanchow institute of glaciology, cryopedology and deserts.

in many farming areas, the ground water has fairly high salinity content. when salinity exceeds a certain level,

it cannot be drunk by men or animals and is detrimental to plants. saline water is distributed over some 30 per cent of northwest china. the new installation desalts the saline water and converts it into fresh water which men and animals can safely drink and which is also suitable for irrigation and industrial use.

the lanchow institute started work on this installation in 1971. with the help of related enterprises, they made the spare parts and put up the installation. when it was completed, they put it into operation in desert areas for four months and collected a wealth of scientific data.

now the institute is making further studies and experiments and canvassing the opinions of the masses so as to improve upon the installation.

the chinghai salt lake institute recently evolved a new method to replace acids with chlorine water for the manufacture of iodine, an indispensable raw material for industry, agriculture and medicine. the method is being used in a number of areas in china.

thanks to this new method, a high output of good iodine can be produced at 30 per cent less cost. raw materials are widely available and the manufacturing process results in little harmful waste water.

formerly, when iodine was manufactured in china, sulfuric acid and hydrochloric acid were needed. this made for high costs and large amounts of contaminated waste water. furthermore, the two acids are important raw materials for producing chemical fertilizers, also a prime need in china's agriculture.

MINING INDUSTRY

China Develops Mining Industry in Support of Steel Production

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Sept. 15, 1975)

"the problem of raw materials for developing china's steel industry is solved not through plunder or imports but by developing her own mining industry by her own efforts. china thus places steel production on a solid base which is independent of foreign control and the effects of economic crisis of the capitalist world. china is developing her steel industry along the path of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in her own hands and relying on her own efforts."

this comment was made by wei ping-kuei, chairman of the planning commission of liaoning province, a heavy industrial base in northeast china.

guided by this principle, the people of liaoning have been expanding the mining industry on a large scale, especially after 1970 when a mass movement was launched. over the five years more than one hundred large, medium and small iron ore mines and other mines have been improved or set up so that the extraction capacity for iron ore has been increased by more than 10 million tons and for limestone, fire-clay and magnesite several million tons.

now the big iron and steel companies like anshan and penhsi get their ores and other raw materials from nearby mines. the medium and small mines in shenyang, yingkou, tantung, fuhsin and chinchou were all built close to the ore deposits. raw material supplies are more than ample to meet their requirements.

wei ping-kuei, a former steel worker, pointed out that liu shao-chi's revisionist line on running enterprises by putting profit in command had directly affected the development of steel production before the cultural revolution. claiming that it took enormous investments and much time to open mines, liu shao-chi pushed the idea that it was cheaper to import ore. but after they criticized this revisionist line and summed up their experience during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers tackled the problem of developing ore mining with enthusiasm.

under a unified state plan, liaoning province shifted its attention from steel to the mining industry which since then has been developing at a quick pace. now with production of pig iron and steel registering a twelve-fold increase and that of ore extraction a hundred times greater, the mining industry is going ahead at a much faster pace than steel.

of great importance for greater, faster, better and more economical results in mine development is reliance on the masses to tap the potentialities and renovate the old mines. after technical improvements, production in over a dozen old mines in anshan, penhsi and luta increased several times over their designed capacity.

the takushan iron mine of the anshan iron and steel company is more than 50 years old. deep holes had been dug in the opencast deposits, making improvement difficult. without asking the state to allocate funds and equipment to the mine, the workers tackled and overcame the problems on their own.

workers, cadres and technicians joined in with the miners to improve the low-efficiency hammer drilling machine and made a new kind of saw-toothed rotary driller which increased efficiency three times over.

with the help of other units, workers in charge of shovelling and loading transformed power shovel into long handled ones to double the efficiency.

workers throughout the mine were encouraged by the success of the innovations in the two major processes. they set about devising technical innovations to make up for the deficiency in ore dressing and blasting. the old mine now has become a main source of ore in the anshan iron and steel company.

compared with the construction costs of opening up new mines, transformation of the old mines was done at a 50 per cent saving on costs by attaining the same production capacity. in addition, faster results are achieved by rehabilitating old mines.

by concentrating all technical forces and making full use of the province's material resources, three large iron mines were speedily put into operation. at the same time, several other large mines increased their mining, ore dressing and sintering equipment. medium-sized and small ones were built at the same time in accordance with the principle of "walking on two legs". this speeded up the construction programme in which, since 1970, the province and cities, counties and rural people's communes under it have been mobilizing the masses to take part. using local methods to start with, they then combined modern and indigenous methods and have so far completed some 160 medium-sized and small mines which produce about two to three million tons of ore annually. in 1965, the year prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, there were only seven medium-sized and small mines in the province with an annual output of several ten thousand tons of ore.

construction of the kuotishan iron mine in yingkou prefecture began in 1971. although there was a lack of up-to-date tools at that time, the workers decided not

to waste time in waiting for them. "we want to start with whatever tools we have at present and get out the ore as soon as possible to build up an iron industry in our prefecture."

communist chao wen-lung led more than 200 workers to dig away a nearby mountain with hammers and shovels. they built a winding road on the mountain, dug an exploration ditch and found a fair-sized deposit of iron ore.

in the spirit of hard struggle and with the help of other mines, workers of the kuotishan iron mine gradually assembled mechanized and semi-mechanized equipment to free themselves from the heavy manual labour. annual output of iron ore at this mine has now reached 200,000 to 300,000 tons.

with the completion of the construction of the material base, workers there began to build an ore dressing plant, a sintering plant, blast furnaces, converters and a steel rolling mill. today, this local small iron and steel company turns out well over ten thousand tons of iron, steel and steel materials every year.

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Middle School Graduates in Northeast China Province Settle in Countryside

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Sept. 14, 1975)

two hundred and forty thousand students who graduated from middle schools in northeast china's liaoning province this year have gone to settle in the countryside to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants in response to chairman mao's call that it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside.

the graduates conscientiously studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, deepened their criticism of the revisionist fallacies of liu shao-chi and lin piao concerning young people with education going to the countryside and repudiated the doctrines of confucius and mencius, the ideology of the decadent exploiting classes. many schools invited veteran workers to contrast their suffering in the old society with their present happiness, veteran red armymen to talk about the army's revolutionary tradition, poor and lower-middle peasants to describe their achievements in learning

from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, and their plans for building up new socialist villages, and earlier school leavers to relate how they had been re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants in the countryside.

all this enhanced the young people's understanding of the importance for them to go to the countryside. they were determined to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and fight to prevent and oppose revisionism, narrow the gap between town and country, between worker and peasant and between manual and mental labour and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

among the new settlers in the villages this year are liang hsiao-pin, chairman of the shenyang city red guard committee, and li li and li chien, vice-chairmen of the committee. over 90 percent of the 1975 graduates in luta, yingkou, liaoyang and fuhsin have settled in the villages. many young people have settled on the grasslands of the chao uda league in the western part of the province, determined to temper themselves under hard conditions.

leading cadres in the province set an example for others by encouraging their children to go to the countryside. they held family meetings to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and encouraged their children to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants as chairman mao teaches and be active among the young people in going to the countryside.

a leading member of the provincial education bureau criticized the revisionist educational line, with a view to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. he remarked that the settling of one's children in the countryside was not a personal affair but a major event concerning which line to follow. he sent his child to a village with very hard conditions.

among the 53 young people settling in the chao uda league, 20 are sons and daughters of cadres at or above county level.

the province has sent 14,000 cadres to the villages to help local party organizations with their work among the educated young people. the graduates have received a warm welcome from local poor and lower-middle peasants.

COMMUNE-RUN CLASSES FOR ADULTS

People's Commune Runs Senior Primary School Classes for Adults

(NCNA-English Nanking, Sept. 15, 1975)

a people's commune in east china's kiangsu province is running 132 sparetime senior primary school classes for peasants who have acquired literacy.

the adult classes were started by the hsiehchiao commune in late 1972 in its production teams and compact communities of peasant households.

literacy is defined in the commune as acquaintance with 1,500 common chinese characters and an initial ability to read, write and work out figures. the new sparetime classes are designed to increase the vocabulary by another 1,000 common characters as a basis for reading some of the works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and writing short essays. students are taught to use the abacus and to add, subtract, multiply and divide whole numbers. they also learn something about bookkeeping, the scientific cultivation of local farm crops and the use of farm machinery and electric power.

the study of chairman mao's works forms the main content of a course combining language lessons with politics, which means revolutionary principles. the teaching materials are compiled in such a way as to help the peasants raise their political-ideological level and apply their knowledge well. at times the students get together to sing revolutionary songs and take part in sports.

to free 90 percent of the rural population from illiteracy was an enormous job which china had to tackle in her socialist construction after winning political independence. major literacy campaigns, each going deeper than the previous one, were carried out in rural areas throughout the country during the land reform movement in the early post-liberation years, the agricultural cooperation movement in 1955 and the great proletarian cultural revolution which started in 1966. the senior primary school classes for adults in the hsiehchiao commune were organized on this basis.

the schedule of these classes varies with the farming seasons. in winter and spring when less work is done in the fields, one or two hours of study are arranged in the evenings. in the busy summer and autumn seasons a half-hour lesson is given during the noon interval. classes are suspended during rush harvesting and sowing.

for both the literacy classes and the sparetime senior primary school classes, the commune relies on mass efforts to solve the problems of teachers, textbooks and funds. full-time teachers were trained for the senior primary

school classes from among former teachers of literacy classes and senior middle school leavers who had settled in the commune. some agro-technicians and electricians serve as part-time teachers.

the commune sponsors short-term courses and lectures for the teachers, who get help from professional teachers of regular schools and exchange their experience.

in addition to the sparetime senior primary school classes, the hsiehchiao commune has also established for the peasants a sparetime junior middle school in each production brigade and a school of a still higher level at the seat of the commune. peasants with both socialist consciousness and culture are being trained through such a three-level sparetime education.

DROUGHT

How People in North China Province Have Overcome Serious Drought

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Sept. 14, 1975)

is it possible to win a good harvest in the face of serious drought? the people of north china answer in the positive.

a serious dry spell lasting from last autumn to this summer hit hopei province, a major grain producer in north china. the precipitation during this period came to only 50 to 100 millimetres, 30 to 50 percent less than average. most of the medium-sized and small reservoirs and some of the rivers in the province ran dry. among the northern china provinces, hopei was worst hit by drought this year.

however, the people of the province rose in a determined fight against the natural adversity and won a record summer harvest. the more than 2.9 million hectares of summer-harvested grain crops gave a yield which was ten percent higher than last year, itself a good year, and surpassed the total grain output for the whole of 1949, the year of liberation. the standing autumn-harvested crops on some 4.7 million hectares are doing well. the peasants are intensifying field management to secure a good autumn harvest.

dry winters and springs have caused difficulties to farming for five consecutive years but the province has maintained a 5.4 percent annual increase in grain output.

the success of the people of hopei province reflects the vitality of socialist agriculture. china has won good harvests 13 years running despite dry winters and springs in north china and varying degrees of natural adversities in other parts of the country. the three traditionally grain-deficient north china provinces of hopei, honan and shantung, have been self-sufficient in grain since 1970 despite long droughts that hit the area every year. they were able to deliver to the state a considerable amount of surplus grain last year.

the dry years have witnessed a big campaign to build water-control projects in north china. hopei province alone sank 230,000 pump wells in the four years ending summer 1974, surpassing the sum total for the previous 21 years. an even bigger campaign for this purpose got under way last autumn through this summer with millions of commune peasants taking part. they added 60,000 new pump wells, completed nearly 100,000 water-control projects of all sizes, and brought an additional 267,000 hectares of farmland under irrigation. the amount of earth and stone moved during the period was four times the figure for the same 1973-74 period. as a result, some 3.3 million hectares or half the acreage of hopei's farmland are now under irrigation. this ensures that most of the summer crops are safe against dry spells during their growth period. in some areas, winter wheat this year was watered four to eight times before harvesting.

the commune peasants have shown revolutionary determination and soaring enthusiasm in the fight against drought. when rivers ran dry, they deepened the river bed to tap underground flow. people in mountainous and hilly counties sank deep wells to bring up underground water from under rock formations. when the water table in the plains fell drastically, people dealt with the problem by many different methods, including sinking the pump half way down the well, extending the tube attached to the pump, etc. a million people were mobilized in hengshui and tsangchou prefectures to sink deep wells and water the fields. with the latest home-made equipment, they were able to sink a well 200 to 300 metres deep in a week to ten days. many women's teams drilled a large number of high quality wells.

the commune members in west hopei's huolu county and two neighbouring counties cut a 100-kilometre canal to lead in water from a nearby reservoir. in the process, they hacked away 20 hilltops, drove tunnels through seven other hills and put up aqueducts or siphons across 50 gullies or rivers. the project irrigated 16,600 hectares of farmland last year when this traditionally dry county produced 40 percent more grain than in 1973. auxiliary projects were added this year to enlarge the irrigated acreage. as a result, the county reaped an additional 500 tons of wheat this summer.

when hsinhua correspondents visited hopei province recently, they were impressed by the enthusiasm of the peasants engaged in the fight against the drought.

in shihchiachuang prefecture known for its high grain yield, they met a young team leader who was directing the sinking of a deep pump well. he told hsinhua: "our team's grain yield surpassed 7.5 tons per hectare last year. we have grain reserves to help us get along quite well even in a bad year. we are working hard to overcome the drought because we wish to produce more grain in the interests of the revolution."

in socialist china, cadres are ordinary workers. the hopei provincial party committee issued the call: "if we want our agriculture to go up, our cadres must go down to basic units." in the fight against drought, 100,000 cadres at provincial, prefectural, county and commune level went to villages to direct the work and take part in collective productive labour. some led peasants in looking for water sources in the mountains while others worked among commune members day and night to irrigate the fields. in pingshan, chihsien, huolu and kuangping counties, all the water-control projects available were brought into full operation in the fight. at the same time, the county party committee secretaries led the people in carrying water to the parched fields in buckets. they walked dozens of kilometres and each carried dozens of bucketfuls of water a day. their efforts ensured the healthy growth of the crops.

in the fight against the drought, many communes, brigades and individuals took difficulties upon themselves in order to alleviate others'. when the four communes in southern luancheng county met technical difficulties in sinking wells, the six communes in the northern part of the county immediately withdrew their skilled people and seven diesel engines to help them build 80 deep pump wells. the four communes in the upper reaches of an irrigation canal in pingshan county refused to use canal water and left it to the three communes downstream while they sank new wells to irrigate their own thirsty crops. members of these communes say: "we and our fraternal communes all aim at the same revolutionary goal. if they suffer losses in grain output, we will be as grieved as they. if they get a good harvest, we will all be happy."

the peasants are not isolated in their fight against drought. the state has given them powerful backing. guided by chairman mao's principle for the development of the national economy, namely, taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor, the party organizations and government departments in hopei province have concentrated their efforts on agriculture. in drawing up economic development plans, they have made

it a point to put the needs of agriculture first whether in manpower, financial resources and or materials. the province has since 1971 spent 70 percent of its floating funds on agriculture and the production of farm machinery and chemical fertilizer. the major part of the appropriations for agriculture has gone into the building of water-control projects.

the industrial enterprises in the province have worked hard to produce more farm machinery and equipment for agriculture. in addition to setting up new diesel engine plants, the province has organized 268 factories at the provincial level or in communes and city neighbourhood to pool their efforts in making diesel engines to be used in well sinking. as a result, 170,000 diesel engines were manufactured last year, six times the figure four years earlier.

in china, agricultural development is the responsibility of the entire country and people and not only of the agricultural departments. in the latest fight against drought, all trades in the cities lent a hand. government departments and factories sent lorries or horse-drawn carts to the countryside while office workers, city inhabitants and pupils went to help carry water to the fields. various factories organized aid-agriculture teams to help repair equipment. commercial departments ensured prompt delivery of goods needed in the fight against drought. some elderly people remarked: "we've never seen so serious a drought, nor so imposing a battle being fought against it."

people in their sixties or seventies recalled a similar drought in 1920, which cut down the province's grain output by half. at that time, in 600 villages around hsingtai city alone, 11,000 people died of starvation and 9,000 people were forced to sell their children. but this year, in spite of the prolonged dry spell, the crops are fine, the people are in high spirits and the whole area looks prosperous.

sixtytwo-year-old wang yu-kun, a former poor peasant who 20 years ago pioneered a co-operative that was later commended by chairman mao as showing the orientation for the 500 million peasants throughout china, said: "the collective economy and the socialist relations of production were established in the countryside after liberation. as masters of our own destiny, we peasants have brought our enthusiasm and creative energy into full play to push up production. we know we are farming for the revolution. in our nanwangchuang production brigade in anping county, we have sunk pump wells and lined the fields with irrigation ditches. this has helped us turn our once poverty-stricken place into a new thriving village. our grain yield has risen to 9 tons per hectare today compared with around one ton per hectare in early post-liberation years."

STOCKBREEDING

Prosperous Stockbreeding Team in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Sept. 14, 1975)

a small production team along the lhasa river has rapidly ended its backwardness left over by the old society and become ever more prosperous under the leadership of the party committee and the people's government of the tibet autonomous region.

nestling among mountains 4,500 metres above sea level, this production team of the yuppa people's commune comprises 82 people of 12 families. before the 1959 democratic reform everything there, the mountains, rivers, pastures, livestock and even people, were owned by the reactionary monastery and herdowner. the poor herdsmen were treated as beasts of burden. emancipated after the democratic reform, they became real masters of the place. livestock breeding has expanded rapidly since the people's commune came into being in 1966. the number of livestock in the team last year was nearly double that at the time of the democratic reform. in addition to livestock breeding, the team has expanded farming and achieved grain sufficiency since 1973.

the living standards of the herdsmen have improved with the growth of the collective economy. now every household has surplus grain and most people have savings deposits.

by collective efforts, the people have put up new houses in the traditional tibetan style, putting an end to their age-old nomadic life. in addition, the team has built 24 houses for public use.

deprived of the right to education, none of the herdsmen knew how to read and write before the democratic reform. all school-age children are now at school and many grown-ups can read books and magazines in tibetan after attending literacy classes.

the criticism of "heavenly mandate" and "religious authority" during the cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius has emancipated the minds of the herdsmen. the family of nine of byunpadakil, now deputy team leader, tended more than 100 sheep and oxen for a herdowner before liberation. an epidemic plagued the place one year. the family beseeched lamas to chant sutras to disperse the "evils" and keep the flocks alive, but it proved of no use. only 16 animals were left alive. the criticism of "heavenly mandate" and "religious authority" helped byunpadakil enhance his determination to combat natural adversities. he tended his flocks with scientific methods and the number of herds increased rapidly.

the young herdsman dalwa has been cited on two occasions by the commune and the production team for his success in making 95 percent and even 100 percent of the young animals bred in the past few years survive. he was commended as a "new herdsman who loves the collective" for his efforts in recovering a lost ox in the mountains one pitch dark night.

SMALL HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATIONS

Former Slaves in South West China Build Small Hydroelectric Power Stations

(NCNA-English - Chengtu, Sept. 15, 1975)

hydro-electric power now lights the homes and drives the machines in three-quarters of the people's communes in the liangshan area in szechwan province, homeland of the largest single community of yi nationality in china.

the 649 small hydro-electric power stations built in the liangshan yi autonomous prefecture have a combined generating capacity of 14,300 kilowatts.

long in the stage of slave society, the liangshan area before liberation had not an iota of modern industry, let alone electricity for lighting. the masses of the yi people had their fill of suffering under the cruel and barbarous rule of the slave-owners and kuomintang reactionaries.

liberation brought the yi people here to their feet along with the rest of the chinese people. to change the backward features of the area, the emancipated slaves have worked hard to build the network of small hydro-electric power stations. this was achieved by relying on the strength of their collective economy under the party's leadership since 1958 and particularly since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

in leipo county in the lesser liangshan mountains, the emancipated slaves succeeded in building the first batch of power stations by breaking down fetishes and emancipating their minds and by assiduous study of the necessary technical knowledge. in recent years, with the still greater socialist enthusiasm fired by the campaign to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, they went on to build another lot of power stations while steadily improving

agricultural production. the county now boasts 127 hydro-electric power stations and all the people's communes there have been electrified.

in yuehhsi county northwest of the greater liangshan mountains, cadres and technicians from the hydro-electric power department joined emancipated yi slaves and commune members of han nationality in scouring the rugged mountains for water sources and working out construction plans suited to the local natural conditions. they have so far built 158 power stations with a total capacity of 2,692 kilowatts, enough to provide electric lighting and radio rediffusion facilities in 90 percent of the people's communes in the county.

small hydro-electric power stations have also been built in puto county, the highest in altitude and poorest in natural endowment in the prefecture, extending electrification to over half of the communes there.

the extensive use of electric power to drive husking and threshing machines, flour mills and other farm and sideline processing machines has greatly lightened labour intensity. the more than 200 small industrial and mining enterprises built since liberation have played a big role in improving the people's living standards, expanding industry and agriculture, a big step toward ending the backwardness in the prefecture.

large numbers of electricians of yi nationality have been trained in the course of building hydro-electric power stations. they are making new contributions to the socialist construction in the area.

THIRD NATIONAL GAMES

New World Record in Women's Pistol Event at Chinese National Games

(NCNA-English — Peking, Sept. 15, 1975)

chinese shooters li ya-min and tu ning-sheng today scored 591 and 588 points respectively to break the world record in the women's small-bore centre-fire pistol event at the third national games here.

the world record of 587 points was established by nina stoljarova of the soviet union in 1974. li ya-min's total also exceeded the world best result of 590 points established by china's tung hsiang-yi on may 21 this year.

the event was held at the peking shooting range today. the spectators greeted the world record performances with warm applause as the results were announced.

at 21, li ya-min of the chinese people's liberation army is one of china's best shooters after two years of competition. at an international competition in romania in 1974, she totalled 580 points in this event for the then chinese national record. competing in the tehran asian games in september last year, she scored 555 points for a world record in the women's 25 metres standard pistol event.

training conscientiously, li ya-min has made rapid progress and drawn benefits from friendly matches with colleagues from albania and the democratic people's republic of korea.

she attributed her progress and successes to the party's guidance and help from her coach and fellow competitors. she said she would learn modestly and make still greater efforts to scale new heights in world marksmanship.

tu ning-sheng is a 23-year-old army hospital nurse from nanking. a middle school graduate who settled in the countryside, she joined the army in 1970 and was later transferred to the hospital. she took up pistol shooting only one year ago. she trains hard and her progress is fast. the achievement of the chinese mountaineering expedition that conquered the world highest peak -- mount qomolangma -- earlier this year inspired her and she was determined to be a credit to the motherland. training in her sparetime, she worked hard through the summer before she scored the world record total today.

SPORTS

Sports Among China's Minority Nationalities

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1975)

in response to chairman mao's call "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health", more and more people of minority nationalities in china are participating in sports.

traditional sports events of the minorities have been revived and developed and new ones introduced in the mass sports movement.

some traditional sports of the minorities are included as exhibition events in the programme of the third national games now taking place in peking, such as flying swing, horsemanship and springboard jumping -- a display of mid-air acrobatics performed by the compatitor after he is catapulted from the board and before he lands on ground.

among the competitors in the games proper are athletes of more than 30 minority nationalities, including tibetans, mongolians, uighurs and koreans. they are entered in all the 28 events on the games programme.

representatives of 300 grassroots units outstanding in promoting mass participation in sports are invited to attend the games and exchange their experience. many of them come from minority nationalities.

the growing enthusiasm for sports in the minority areas today affords a sharp contrast to the situation before china's liberation. at that time, the traditional sports of the minority people became almost totally lost under the reactionary kuomintang rule. only a few events were allowed to survive as entertainment for the serf owners and landlords and means to maintain their reactionary rule.

after liberation, the party and government attached much importance to promoting sports among the minority nationalities. sports organizations were set up in the autonomous regions, prefectures and counties to guide and organize sports activities. stadiums and other facilities were added and sparetime sports schools for juniors established in these areas. provinces and cities in other parts of china helped with sports gear and trainers.

an example is the kutsungs, one of china's smallest minorities. living in a mountain village in yunnan province, the 3,500 kutsung people in the old society cultivated the land by the slash-and-burn method. sports

were unknown in their village. today, track and field, swimming and basketball are among the many popular events in the mountain village. the kutsung peasants' production team was named an outstanding grassroots unit in promoting mass participation in sports in a nation-wide poll earlier this year and its representative is attending the current national games.

in sinkiang, tibet, inner mongolia and other minority areas, track and field, ball games as well as traditional wrestling, horse racing, archery and tug-of-war are popular among the local people from seven-year-old school children to people in their sixties.

in the tibet autonomous region on the roof of the world, two region-wide games and a dozen prefectural, city and county games were held in the past decade, drawing 11,000 competitors. in addition to these multi-event games, 23 single-event championships and tournaments were held, drawing 17,600 competitors.

these sports events, particularly the traditional ones, are often held during festivals of the minorities, and they invariably add to the jubilance of the occasion.

in villages of the yenpien korean autonomous prefecture, kirin province, flying swing and spring-board jumping contests are held during every festival and holiday. at a contest organized by the chinhsing production brigade in the pingan people's commune, a 58-year-old peasant woman named li kim ok finished second in the springboard jumping event.

in inner mongolia's grasslands, horse racing is promoted in connection with militia and vocational training among cattle-raising herdsmen. horsemanship contests are held in the leagues and banners during the annual nadam fair. new events have been introduced in horsemanship and standards improved. the event is drawing more and more followers.

national-style wrestling is popular in multi-national sinkiang, tibet, chinghai and other minority areas. during this year's spring festival, the holiday wrestling bouts at a people's commune in yunnan province attracted wrestlers of sahni, ahsi and five other nationalities from five different counties and a crowd of 70,000 spectators.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Delegation Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1975)

the algerian delegation led by colonel ahmed ben cherif, member of the council of revolution and chief commander of the gendarmerie, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for japan by air this afternoon.

among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were vice-foreign minister ho ying and deputy departmental directors lin chao-nan and liu hua of the foreign ministry.

while in peking, the algerian delegation visited a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army and toured scenic spots including the palace museum, the summer palace and the great wall.

CHINA AND CANADA

President of Chinese Friendship Association Meets Canadian Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1975)

wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and feted canadian friendly personage chester ronning and his party, including his daughters audrey topping and meme westlein here today. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

chester ronning and the other canadian friends arrived in china on september 8 for a visit at the invitation of the chinese friendship association.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1975)

the chilean trade delegation led by ricardo claro, economic adviser to the ministry of foreign affairs, wound up its visit to china and left here for home by air today.

it was seen off at the airport by cheng to-pin, departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade; and hernan hiriart laval, chilean ambassador to china.

while the delegation was in peking, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan met economic adviser ricardo claro. chilean ambassador to china hernan hiriart laval was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND EUROPE

NPC Vice Chairman Ulanfu Meets Professor W.K. Jentschke and Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1975)

vice-chairman ulanfu of the standing committee of the national people's congress met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with professors w.k. jentschke, v.f. weisskopf, leon. van hove and g. charpak of the european nuclear research centre, and their wives.

present on the occasion were wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the academy of sciences of china, wu heng, a leading member of the academy, and leading members of departments concerned chang wen-yu, chien san-chiang, ho tse-hui, hu ning and chu yung-hsing.

Vice Premier Chang Chun-chiao Meets J. Ivens and M. Loridan

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1975)

chang chun-chiao, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with internationally-known dutch film director j. ivens and french film worker m. loridan.

present on the occasion were liao cheng-chih, liu ching-tang, chai tse-min and lin lin.

Liao Cheng-chih Fetes Joris Ivens and Marceline Loridan

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1975)

liao cheng-chih gave a dinner here this evening in honour of internationally-known dutch film director joris ivens and french film worker marceline loridan.

present were leading members of the ministry of culture, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations concerned and chinese film workers liu ching-tang, wang ping-nan, chai tse-min, wu yin-hsien, lin lin, liang tse-min, chien hsiao-chang, wang yang, chien li-jen, ching pu-chun, li tse-hsiang and yu ping.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friendship Youth Ship Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English - Peking, Sept. 14, 1975)

the "japan-china friendship youth ship" visiting delegation from kanagawa prefecture, japan, led by acting leader tomio arai left here for home this afternoon via tientsin.

the peking municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of the young japanese friends. present were chia ting, vice-chairman of the host committee, chang yu, leading member of the china international travel service, sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of the peking municipal trade union, youth and women's organizations.

the banquet was filled with a warm and friendly atmosphere. chia ting said in his toast that the japanese friends' visit to china would enhance understanding and friendship between the people and youth of china and japan and expedite the conclusion of the china-japan treaty of peace and friendship. he expressed the hope that the youth of the two countries would support and learn from each other so as to promote the cause of china-japan friendship.

acting leader tomio arai said in his toast that the enhancement of mutual understanding between the youth of japan and china is of great significance to the promotion of japan-china friendship. "through our visit to shanghai, tientsin and peking, we have attained the aim of deepening mutual understanding. when we return home, we will continue our work for japan-china friendship," he added.

the delegation arrived in peking from tientsin yesterday morning. while in peking, the japanese friends visited factories, schools, hospitals, department stores and neighbourhood communities. in their extensive contacts with peking people, the japanese friends deepended friendship between the two peoples. they also toured places of historical interest and scenic spots in peking.

upon their arrival in and departure from peking, the japanese friends were welcomed and seen off by leading members of the china international travel service and other organizations concerned.

Peking Arts Troupe Gives Premiere in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 14, 1975)

the visiting peking arts troupe gave its premier here yesterday evening in its current japan tour to the warm reception of more than 3,600 people.

among the audience were michio nagai, education minister, hisao kuroda, sumitsone anekoji, seimin miyazaki, yoshikatsu takeiri, kenzo nakajima, kazutsura kawase, tokumatsu sakamoto, teiji hagiwara, chojuro kawarazaki, masao shimizu, mikiko matsuyama, yoko matsuoka, zentaro kosaka, chuji kuno, qsusumu kobayashi and naohiko okubo.

li jin gyu, vice-chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan, and diplomatic envoys and their wives were also present.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu accompanied the japanese friends to watch the performance.

the dances, songs and chinese instrumental music presented by the peking arts troupe reflected the mental outlook of the chinese people and their militant life, and extolled china's socialist revolution and construction and the new things appeared since the great proletarian cultural revolution.

to express the friendly feeling of the chinese people and artists toward the japanese people, members of the chinese troupe performed "soranbushi", a japanese dance, and sang japanese songs, which were warmly received by the audience. the "san hsia boat song" and a well-known ancient chinese melody "flowing stream" performed by a young soloist with "chin", a string instrument of the sung dynasty, drew keen interest and repeated applause from the audience.

a slogan, "long live the friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples", was projected to the backdrop at the end of the performance. amidst prolonged warm applause, 20 japanese girls, on behalf of the central headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), the japanese democratic music association and other japanese friendship organizations, presented a basket of flowers to the chinese troupe.

NPC Vice Chairman Nieh Jung-chen Meets
Japanese Friend Kyuzo Nakagishi

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1975)

nieh jung-chen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met with japanese friend kyuzo nakagishi here this afternoon.

more than 30 years ago, mr. kyuzo nakagishi participated in the work of "the anti-war alliance of japanese residents in china" in the shansi-tsahar-hopei revolutionary base area. he said that he was very glad today to have the opportunity to meet vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee nieh jung-chen again.

nieh jung-chen had a cordial and friendly conversation with mr. kyuzo nakagishi.

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, was present on the occasion.

after the meeting, the n.p.c. vice-chairman gave a dinner in honour of mr. kyuzo nakagishi.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Performing Arts Troupe Leaves
Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 14, 1975)

the chinese performing arts troupe with hao liang as leader and yin cheng-chung and lu jen-min as deputy leaders left here for home this morning by special train at the end of a successful friendly performance tour of the democratic people's republic of korea.

seeing the chinese troupe off at the railway station were kim gyong ryon, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and minister of finance; kim gwan sop, chairman of the korean society for cultural relations with foreign countries; kang hui won, chairman of the pyongyang municipal administrative committee; li song hi, vice-minister of foreign affairs; li myon sang, chairman of the central committee of the general federation of literary and art unions of korea and vice-chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association; chang chol, vice-minister of culture and art; and residents and art workers of pyongyang.

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan and other officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

at the railway station, korean youth in their holiday best, waving bouquets and the national flags of korea and china, gave a warm farewell to the chinese artists and sincerely congratulated them on their successful performance tour.

chu jae ryul, director of a department of the ministry of culture and art accompanied the troupe to sinuiju, a city on the korea-china border.

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Gives Reception for Visit of Chinese Performing Arts Troupe

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 13, 1975)

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan gave a reception here this evening for the successful conclusion of the chinese performing arts troupe's friendly performance tour of korea.

present at the reception were ryu jang sik, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and secretary of the party central committee, leading members of other departments concerned kang hyon su, kim gyong ryon, kang hui won, kim yong sun, li song hi and chang chol as well as korean artists.

also present at the reception were all the members of the chinese troupe headed by hao liang with yin cheng-chung and lu jen-min as deputy leaders and officials of the chinese embassy.

hao liang and kim gyong ryon, korean minister of finance and chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association, spoke at the reception.

hao liang expressed gratitude for the warm hospitality accorded to the troupe during its performance tour by the korean party, government and people.

he extended warmest greetings to the korean people for their brilliant successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction achieved under the wise leadership of their great leader kim il sung.

he pointed out, "particularly deep and strong militant friendship and revolutionary unity have been formed between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and korea." he went on: "this militant friendship

and revolutionary unity have been initiated and fostered in person by the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao tsetung and the great leader of the korean people president kim il sung."

he said that after returning home the chinese artists would make contributions to furthering the great friendship and revolutionary unity between the peoples and artists of the two countries.

chairman kim gyong ryon said, the performance of the troupe has greatly encouraged the korean working people. he added: "through the performances of the chinese performing arts troupe, the korean people have gained a better knowledge of the shining successes and learned precious lessons from achieved by the chinese literary and art workers in their socialist literary and artistic creations under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung and by following his revolutionary line on literature and art."

he added: "the chinese troupe has won great successes in its tour of our country. it has made tremendous contributions to the further development of the traditional friendship, unity and cultural exchange between our two peoples."

the hosts and guests talked intimately about their friendship. the reception proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the people of china and korea.

during its visit, the troupe gave 27 performances in pyongyang, hamhung, wosan, kaesong, nampo and other places. while in pyongyang, the troupe visited museums and other places and saw performances given by korean artists.

Chinese Performing Arts Troupe Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1975)

the performing arts troupe of china with hao liang as leader and yin cheng-chung and lu jen-min as deputy leaders returned to peking from pyongyang by train this morning after a friendly performance tour of korea.

greeting the troupe at the railway station were vice-minister of foreign affairs ma wen-po, leading members of the ministry of culture chang wei-min, wang man-tien and liu ching-tang, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries wang ping-nan and peking literary and art workers, totalling more than 100 people.

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, was also present.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand National Youth Orchestra Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1975)

the new zealand national youth orchestra headed by conductor ashley heenan wound up its friendly performance tour of china and left here for japan by air today.

it was seen off at the airport by liu ching-tang, leading member of the ministry of culture; lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; leading members of departments concerned wu fan-wu, yen hung-liang, liang tse-min and hsing jen-hsien, as well as chinese musicians and young people in the chinese capital.

new zealand ambassador to china w. bryce harland was present.

while in peking, the new zealand friends visited the central philharmonic society, the palace museum, the great wall and a tomb of the ming dynasty.

CHINA AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Chinese Government Official Representative
Calls on Papua New Guinea Chief Minister

(NCNA-English Port Moresby, Sept. 15, 1975)

pei tsien-chang, official representative of the people's republic of china and chinese ambassador to new zealand, called on papua new guinea chief minister michael somare here this morning. he warmly congratulated the chief minister on the independence of the country and conveyed to him regards from premier chou en-lai.

in a friendly talk with pei tsien-chang the chief minister said, "i hope that after independence, papua new guinea and china will have close relations."

pei tsien-chang also met with julius chan, minister for finance, and niwia ebia olewale, minister for justice today.

pei tsien-chang has come here to take part in the celebrations of the independence of the country scheduled on september 16.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Receives
Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 13, 1975)

paul niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of education of romania, received the chinese delegation led by cheng kuo-chang here today. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

the chinese delegation has come to take part in the 3rd international congress of cybernetics and systems held in romania from august 26 to 29, and to pay a friendly visit to the country after the congress. the delegation left here for home today.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Acrobatic Troupe Concludes Visit to Sweden

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Sept. 14, 1975)

the tientsin acrobatic troupe of china left goteborg of sweden today for the norwegian capital after a two-week friendly tour of sweden.

while in sweden, the troupe gave eight performances in stockholm, malmoe and goteborg to nearly thirty thousand spectators.

their acrobatic art with national characteristics were warmly welcomed and highly praised by the swedish audience.

in goteborg, the chinese acrobats visited the goetaverkan yards and the volvo auto plant and performed items for the workers in the two factories.

chang fa-tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, gave a reception for the visit of the tientsin acrobatic troupe of china on september 4.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian Journalists Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1975)

a syrian journalists delegation led by ahmad iskandar ahmad, minister of information of syria, arrived in peking by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china.

it was welcomed at the airport by teng kang, acting director of the central broadcasting administration, miao hai-ling, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, hsiao hang, leading member of the "people's daily", and leading members of other press organizations in peking and the department of west asian and north african affairs and the information department of the foreign ministry.

present were syrian ambassador to china jabr al-atrash and his wife.

Syrian Journalists Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1975)

press circles in the chinese capital gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the syrian journalists delegation led by ahmad iskandar ahmad, minister of information.

among the guests were syrian ambassador to china jabr al-atrash and his wife.

in his speech, teng kang, acting director of the central broadcasting administration, spoke of the traditional friendship between china and syria. he said: "in the struggle against imperialism, we have consistently sympathized with and supported each other. the chinese people and press circles will, as always, resolutely support the syrian people, the palestinian people and the people of other arab countries in their just struggle against imperialism and zionism."

in his speech, minister ahmad iskandar ahmad said: "our tremendous hope in coming to peking is to enhance, through talks with you, the friendly relations between the governments and peoples of our two countries, expedite the development of such relations to make it serve the goal of our common struggle and the interest of effecting the development of our two countries and strengthen our common struggle against imperialism and zionism."

the fine relations between syria and china have developed satisfactorily in recent years, he added.

present at the banquet were miao hai-ling, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, leading members of other press organizations in the chinese capital and departments concerned of the foreign ministry, including hsiao hang, chou chueh, wang chen and wang po-ching.

CHINA AND TANZANIA AND ZAMBIA

Tanzanian and Zambian Government Delegations
Welcomed at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1975)

fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the tanzanian government delegation led by a.c. tandau, minister of communications and transport, and the zambian government delegation led by n.s. mulenga, minister of power, transport and works.

the seven-member tanzanian delegation includes a.c. msuya, minister of finance, and o.m. muhaji, minister of home affairs, and the eight-member zambian delegation includes a.b. chikwanda, minister of finance, a.m. milner, minister of home affairs, and h.y. mwale, minister of state for contingent plan in the president's office. the two delegations arrived in peking by air this afternoon for the seventh round of talks between the governments of china, tanzania and zambia on the tanzania-zambia railway and a friendly visit to china.

the banquet was alive with warm expressions of unity and friendship between the people of china, tanzania and zambia.

minister fang yi said in his speech at the banquet: "the tanzania-zambia railway is an engineering project about which china, tanzania and zambia are all concerned. in the past few years, very satisfactory progress has been registered in the construction of the tanzania-zambia railway under the concern of the leaders and governments of the three countries and with the joint efforts made by the peoples of the three countries. june the 7th this year saw the completion of the track-laying throughout the line which has provided a solid foundation for the successful completion of this railway." "the engineering and technical personnel of china, tanzania and zambia, helping each other and learning from each other, have cemented profound friendship during the construction of the railway. this is an example of unity for struggle among the peoples of the third world countries."

minister fang yi praised the tanzanian people and the zambian people, who, under the leadership of president nyerere and president kaunda, have been waging unswerving struggles against aggression, interference and subversion by imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and their agents, thus successfully defending their national independence and state sovereignty, and have also scored gratifying achievements in developing national economy and culture and strengthening national defence.

"at present, the african people are constantly winning new victories in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, zionism and big-power hegemonism. with common hatred for the enemy, the african people are supporting one another in their common struggle, presenting an excellent situation of unity against imperialism. yet experience tells us that no reactionary forces will step down from the stage of history of their own accord and reconcile themselves to their defeat. the reactionaries habitually resort to the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of armed suppression and political deception. the revolutionary people must guard against this and be good at using revolutionary dual tactics to oppose the counter-revolutionary dual tactics. both fighting and negotiation should be tit for tat. in negotiations, one should base himself on fighting. we are convinced that the african people, strengthening their unity and persevering in struggle, will certainly foil all schemes of the enemy and win complete independence and liberation for the entire african continent. following chairman mao's consistent teachings, the chinese people will, as always, firmly support the african people in their just struggle" the minister stated.

speaking of the friendship between the peoples of china, tanzania and zambia, he said: "although china is separated from tanzania and zambia by mountains and oceans, the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism closely links the peoples of our three countries. we are comrades-in-arms on the same battle front. the present visit by the two government delegations of tanzania and zambia will surely make a new contribution to further enhancing the militant friendship between the peoples of china, tanzania and zambia."

minister a.c. tandau, on behalf of the zambian and tanzanian delegations, said in his speech: "we are profoundly impressed by the warm reception we received at the airport not only from the people who gathered there but even from the climate which seemed to be very kind to us. there could never have been a better time to come to peking than this. again we are very thankful to you for hosting this banquet in our honour because it has enabled us to meet the distinguished people of your government and citizens of this beautiful city."

minister tandau said: "as you are very much aware that it is not usual for two delegations from the sister republics of zambia and tanzania to come together to this country. they only do so when it concerns matters of the tanzania-zambia railway. therefore our coming together here shows clearly that these two sister republics are united in purpose to see to it that this mammoth project which our beloved and distinguished leaders, chairman mao tsetung, his excellency president dr. kaunda and his excellency mwalimu julius nyerere started is successfully completed. the two delegations have come to join, once again with their comrades from the people's republic of china in sorting out the

final touches before the railway is complete and the project handed over." he said: "to us in zambia and tanzania, this is a great victory, a victory that has been won through the joint efforts of the experts from the people's republic of china and our people. above all, it is a victory of our three great leaders who decided to build this line despite all opposition from imperialists, colonialists and neo-colonialists. we have come here therefore with warm greetings from our brothers and sisters in zambia and tanzania to their brothers and sisters of this great country. and also we have come here fully charged with the wishes and aspirations of our people to see to it that that friendship and fraternity that has been laid down between the people of the republic of zambia, the united republic of tanzania and the people's republic of china through the construction of the railway will continue to grow for ever. therefore, your excellency it is our firm belief that whatever would be discussed upon by the delegations in our coming talks will strengthen the foundation of solidarity which has so far been laid down between our governments and peoples."

"your struggle is our struggle. your successes are our successes. we all belong to the third world. and by uniting together as we are doing, we will be able to fight our enemies together," he added.

present at the banquet were ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, su chien, vice-minister of railways, yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned.

present were ubwe, charge d'affaires ad interim of the tanzanian embassy in peking, and andreya sylvester masiye, zambian ambassador to china, and his wife.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Peking Banquet in Honor of Royal Family Delegation from Thailand

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1975)

chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the thai royal family delegation headed by princess siriratna diskul.

attending the banquet were cheng jui-sheng, deputy director of the department of asian affairs of the foreign ministry, and leading members of departments concerned wang nai-tien, hsing jen-hsien and ma chia-chun as well as members of chinese medical and sports delegations which had visited thailand.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. many toasts were drunk to the further development of the friendly relations between china and thailand and the traditional friendship between the people of the two countries.

the 39-member delegation, including 10 princes and princesses, arrived in peking by air yesterday evening for a sight-seeing tour at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND UN

Chairman of Chinese Delegation to UN General Assembly Special Session Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1975)

li chiang, chairman of the chinese delegation to the seventh special session of the u.n. general assembly and minister of foreign trade, was back to peking this afternoon by plane.

he was met at the airport by chiao kuan-hua, foreign minister, yao yi-lin and chai shu-fan, vice-ministers of foreign trade, chen hsi-yu, vice-minister of finance, and others.

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

First Ambassador of Upper Volta to China
Presents Credentials to NPC Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1975)

bado guy mathieu, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of upper volta to china, this morning presented his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

present on the occasion were chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying and department director chu chuan-hsien and deputy department director lo hsu of the foreign ministry.

bernard bedwama, first secretary of the embassy of upper volta in peking, was present.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Government Civil Aviation Delegation
Arrives in West Germany

(NCNA-English Bonn, Sept. 13, 1975)

the chinese government civil aviation delegation arrived in frankfurt on the main today at the invitation of the transport ministry of the federal republic of germany for consultation on an aviation agreement between china and the f.r.g. the delegation was led by shen tu, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, it will pay a friendly visit to the f.r.g.

among those present to welcome the delegation at the airport was mr. pass, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of west germany.

present also was chinese ambassador to the f.r.g. wang shu.

Franz-Josef Strauss Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1975)

franz-josef strauss, chairman of the christian social union of the federal republic of germany, and two other guests arrived in peking by air this evening. they have come to visit the technical exhibition of the federal republic of germany at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

greeting them at the airport were hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of departments concerned hsu wei-chin, peng chin-po and ma chia-chun, and rolf friedemann pauls, ambassador of the federal republic of germany to china.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Distinguished Zambian Guests Attend Peking Soiree

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1975)

alexander grey zulu, secretary-general of the united national independence party of zambia, his wife and the zambian goodwill delegation he is leading, attended an acrobatic performance presented by the peking acrobatic troupe here this evening.

accompanying the distinguished zambian guests at the performance were minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress wang tao-yi, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee yang shou-shan, departmental director ho kung-kai and deputy departmental director kao chien-chung of the foreign ministry.

also present were zambian ambassador to china andreya sylvester masiye and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the zambian embassy here.

at the end of the performance, secretary-general a.g. zulu and mrs. mary zulu mounted the stage in the company of minister fang yi, and had cordial handshakes with the artists to congratulate them on their successful performance.

the soiree was sponsored by the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

this morning, a.g. zulu, mrs. mary zulu and other distinguished zambian guests, accompanied by vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hao chung-shih, visited the hunghsing (red star) people's commune on the outskirts of peking to a warm welcome by its leading members and the peasants. this afternoon, mrs. mary zulu visited a sewing group, a medical service station and a kindergarten and called at residents' homes in the fengshong neighbourhood community in the western city district.

Secretary-General A.G. Zulu and Other
Distinguished Zambian Guests in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1975)

alexander grey zulu, secretary-general of the united national independence party of zambia, and the other distinguished zambian guests this morning visited the internal combustion engine section of the peking railway sub-administration in the company of liu chien-chang, vice-minister of railways.

upon his arrival, secretary-general a.g. zulu was accorded a warm welcome by chao wen-pu, director of the peking railway administration, and chang chi, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the internal combustion engine section under the sub-administration, and the workers. the main task of the internal combustion engine section is the maintenance of internal combustion locomotives. over the past several years, zambian friends studying at the northern jiaotung university often came to do field work here. chang chi said: "the spirit of conscientious study and hard work shown by the zambian friends has left a deep impression on the chinese workers and staff members."

the distinguished guests visited a repair and assembly workshop. secretary-general zulu witnessed a test run in the driver's cabin of an internal combustion engine locomotive.

this afternoon, secretary-general a.g. zulu, his wife and other distinguished zambian guests, accompanied by vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee yang shou-shan, visited the central institute for nationalities. they were cordially received by li li, chairman of the institute revolutionary committee, and the institute's worker-peasant-soldier students of various nationalities. the distinguished guests visited an exhibition on china's minority nationalities and the library. while visiting the department of art, they were entertained with song and dance items presented by the students.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Chinese Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Meets Director General of International Bureau of Universal Postal Union

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1975)

chung fu-hsiang, chinese minister of posts and tele-communications, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with mohamed ibrahim sobhi, director general of the international bureau of the universal postal union, and his party.

present on the occasion were chu chun-ho and liu cheng-ching, vice-ministers of posts and tele-communications.

END

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Technical Information Service
Springfield, Va. 22161

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PRINTED MATTER

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
COM-211

U.S.MAIL

CMP X751231 001
UNIV ILLINOIS LIB AT CHICAGO CIRCLE
LIB SERIALS SEC
BOX 8198
CHICAGO IL 60680